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ABSTRACT

This is the eighth of 16 volumes of audiolingual classroom instruction in Mandarin Chinese. The course is designed to train native English speakers to Level 3 Foreign Service Institute proficiency in comprehension and speaking, and to Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Mandarin. Facility in the use and recognition of Chinese characters is emphasized. Instructional materials in the eight lessons include dialogues, grammar analyses, recombination drills, guidelines for translation, vocabulary lists, pictorial aids, and reading and writing exercises. The emphasis of the course is on military science. (JB)

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# CHINESE-MANDARIN

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## BASIC COURSE
## VOLUME VIII
## LESSONS 80-87

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Colonel, USA
Director

# CHINESE-MANDARIN
# BASIC COURSE

Volume VIII

Lessons 80 - 87

August 1965

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

# PREFACE

The Chinese-Mandarin Course, consisting of 180 lessons in 16 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute and approved for publication by the Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese-Mandarin. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

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## LESSON 80

### I. Structural Dialogue

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. A: | 王先生是一個很好的 lyùshr̄. | Mr. Wang is a very good lawyer. |
| B: | 你的意思是他辦事很小心麼? | Do you mean he does his work carefully? |
| A: | 他不但辦事小心,並且無論誰他都肯幫忙. | He is not only careful in his work, but also willing to help other people, no matter who they are. |
| B: | 無論有錢,沒錢,他都肯幫忙麼? | Does he help people with or without money? |
| A: | 無論有錢,沒錢,祗要你有很好的理you,他都肯幫忙. | He is willing to help other people with or without money as long as the person has solid legal grounds. |
| B: | 他怎麼有那麼多工夫?他的事情那麼忙,連回家吃飯都沒工夫吧. | How can he have that much time? He has so much work to do, and probably doesn't have time to eat at home. |
| A: | 沒工夫是沒工夫,可是他也要找一點兒時jyān來幫人忙. | As far as time is concerned, he has very little to spare. However, he still tries to find time to help other people. |

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| B: | 甚麼時候是他辦公的時jyān?<br>我要是有事情要請他幫忙,我可以在他的辦公時jyān去找他. | What are his office hours? If I had anything and needed his help, I could look him up during his office hours. |
| A: | 無論甚麼時候都可以. 問tí是他多半不在辦公shr̀,不是上法庭去就是到別的城去. | Any time would be all right. The problem is, he is not in his office most of the time. If he is not in court, he is in another city. |
| B: | 無論遠近,他都肯去麼? | Is he willing to travel near and far? |
| A: | 無論那兒,jř要他離得開這兒,他都去. | As long as he can leave here, he goes everywhere. |
| B: | 那麼他好像是一個大夫. 無論白天夜裏,無論有錢没錢,無論遠近,jř要有病人要他看病,他都去. | Then he is like a doctor. As long as he has to attend to patients, he goes everywhere, near or far, day or night, and regardless of whether the patients are rich or poor. |
| A: | 對了,所以無論誰都喜歡他. | That is right. Therefore everybody likes him. |
| B: | 他真是一個好lyùshr̄. | He is really a good lawyer. |

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| 2. A: | 張先生跟張太太最喜歡旅行.他們剛從南美jou回來,又打算出門了. | Mr. and Mrs. Jāng both like to travel very much. They just got back from South America and plan to be on a trip again. |
| B: | 他們喜歡到那兒去? | Where do they like to go? |
| A: | 無論甚麽地方都喜歡去. 全世界有名的地方他們都到過. | They like to go everywhere. They have been to all the well-known places. |
| B: | 那麽,無論那國的情sying他們都知道的很清楚吧. | In that case, they must know the situation in every country very well. |
| A: | 無論是Oujou 或是Yǎjou;無論是大國是小國,他們都知道一點兒. | They know a little about every country, big or small, in Europe as well as in Asia. |
| B: | 我們雖然不常旅行,也知道一點兒. | Although we don't travel much, we know a little too. |
| A: | 但是無論怎樣,他們比我們知道的多,也知道的清楚. | But they know more than we do, and more clearly too. |

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| | B: | 無論你怎麼說,我想他們不一定比我們知道的多. | No matter how you put it, I don't think they necessarily know more than we do. |
| | A: | 那是你的意見.他們喜歡打lyè,所以喜歡旅行.他們跟我們談旅行的情sying,打lyè的情sying,無論談甚麼都有意思極了.你喜歡不喜歡跟他們談談? | That is your opinion. They like hunting, so they like traveling. They talk about traveling and hunting with us. It is always very interesting no matter what they talk about. Would you like to talk with them? |
| | B: | 甚麼時候? | When? |
| | A: | 無論是上午是下午,都可以.他們在家沒事. | Either in the morning or in the afternoon. They have nothing to do at home. |
| | B: | 好,明天下午我們一塊兒去吧. | OK, let us go together tomorrow afternoon. |
| 3. | A: | 我現在要到街上去買一點兒東西.你要不要我替你帶點兒甚麼回來? | I am going downtown to buy something. Do you want me to buy something and bring it back for you? |
| | B: | 我要一點兒pínggwo跟jyú子. | I want some apples and some oranges. |
| | A: | 要大的要小的? | Do you want big ones or small ones? |

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| B: 無論大的小的都行. | Any size will do. |
| A: 我要給我們的女兒買一件大衣.你想他喜歡紅的還是lyù 的? | I want to buy an overcoat for our daughter. Do you think she prefers red or green? |
| B: 無論紅的 lyù 的他都喜歡.可是現在買很貴,兩三個月以後買就便yi了. | She likes both red and green. But it is too expensive to buy now, it would be cheaper a couple of months later. |
| A: 無論是貴是便yi,都得買.因為後天是他的生日. | No matter whether it is expensive or not, we have to buy her one, because day after tomorrow is her birthday. |
| B: 你是男人,不知道怎麼買女人的衣shang.我明天上街自己買吧. | You are a man, you don't know how to buy clothes for women. I will go downtown tomorrow and buy it myself. |
| A: 無論你買是我買,都可以,就是可千萬別忘了. | It does not matter who goes to buy it, but be sure not to forget it. |
| B: 你放心吧. | You can rest assured. |

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| 4. A: | 你買的水 gwo 多半是壞的，多麼可惜！你買的時候應當小心． | Most of the fruits you bought are spoiled. What a pity! You should have been careful when you bought them. |
| B: | 買東西的時候，小心是應當小心，就是沒工夫 dž 細看．可以 hwàn 不可以？ | At the time I bought them I should have been careful, but I did not have time to look carefully. Can't they be exchanged? |
| A: | 你的意思是拿到鋪子去 hwàn 麼？ | Do you mean that you would take them back to the store and exchange them? |
| B: | 是的．因為他們不應當把壞的放在那兒賣． | Yes, they should not have spoiled ones for sale. |
| A: | 他們可以問你，為甚麼買的時候不先看一看． | They might ask you why you didn't look carefully when you bought them. |
| B: | 無論他們 hwàn 不hwàn，我都要去 shr̀ 一 shr̀． | No matter whether they will exchange them for me or not, I shall go and try. |
| A: | 你去以前得先把理 you 想好．現在飯已經好了，你吃了以後再去吧． | Before you go you must think of some good reasons. Dinner is ready now. You'd better eat first before you go. |

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| B: | 吃了以後去太晚,我現在就去,回來以後吃. | It will be too late to go after dinner. I will go now and eat when I come back. |
| A: | 恐怕你們一定要爭論,爭論以後吃東西不容易 syāuhwà. | You will probably have an argument. Eating after an argument is not good for your digestion. |
| B: | 我現在已經覺得不 shū 服了. | I feel uncomfortable already, now. |
| A: | 好,你現在去吧,回來以後再說. | Okay, you can go now. We will talk about it when you come back. |
| B: | 我立刻就去. | I will go immediately. |
| 5. A: | 他聽見那個 syāu 息以前 tài 度怎麼樣? | What was his attitude before he heard the news? |
| B: | 他聽見那個 syāu 息以前很不高興.聽到那個 syāu 息以後 li 刻就高興得不得了.前後簡直不像一個人. | He was very unhappy before he heard the news. After he heard the news, he became elated immediately. He was like another person. |
| A: | 你告訴他那個 syāu 息以前,他做甚麼? | What was he doing when you told him the news? |
| B: | 我告訴他那個 syāu 息以前,他 tǎng 在 chwáng 上好像病得很 lihai shr 的;告訴 | Before I told him the news, he was lying on the bed, looking |

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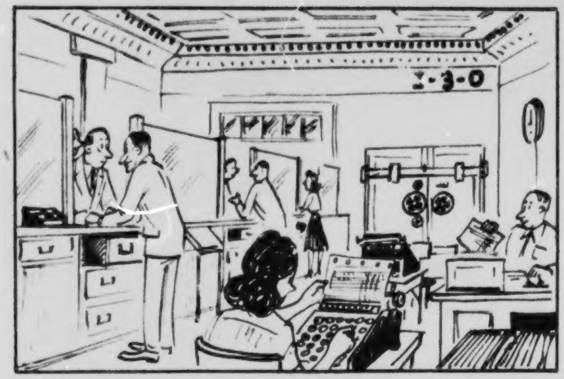
| | 他以後,他就li刻起來了. | as if he were very sick. After I told him, he got up from bed right away. |
| A: | 他起來以後精神怎麼樣? | After he got up, how was his spirit? |
| B: | 精神好極了,喜歡說話,喜歡唱歌兒. | His spirit was good. He felt like talking and singing. |
| A: | 我想這個syāu息比甚麼都好. | I believe that the news was better than anything else for him. |



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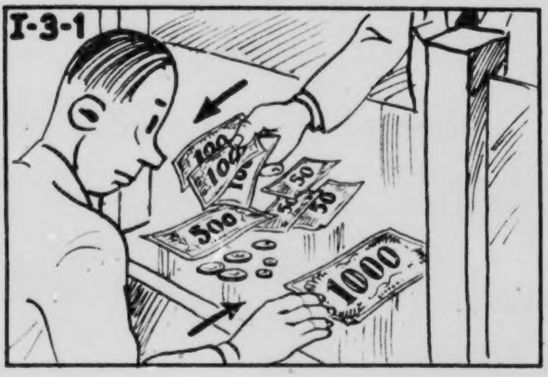

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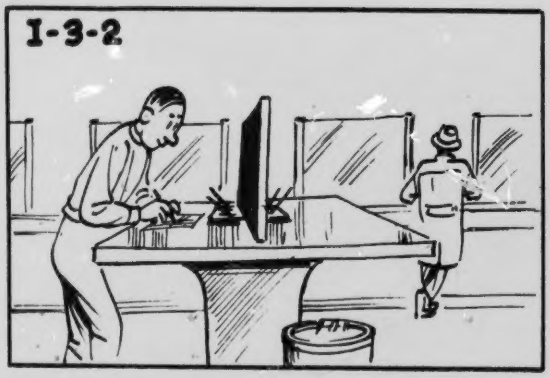

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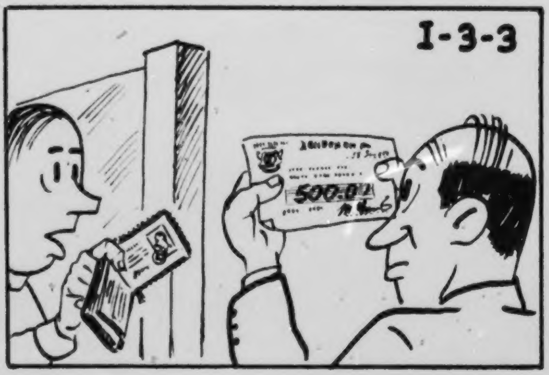

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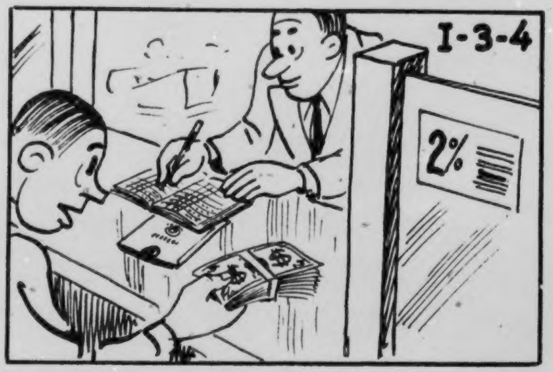

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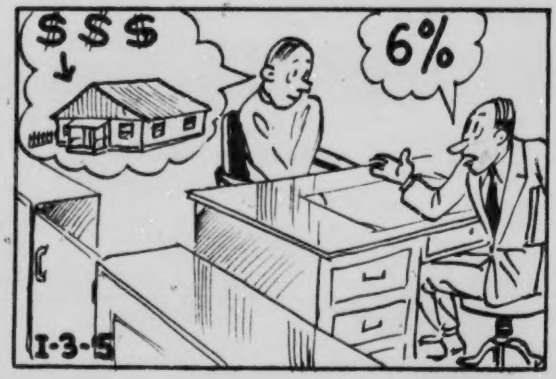

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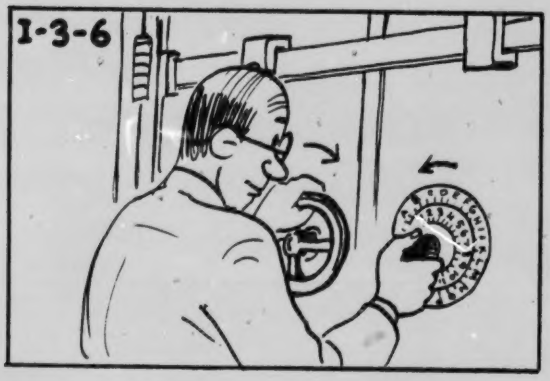

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## II. Basic Dialogue

### 張國平跟黄時清談yín行的事情.

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| 張: | 時清,我們是好朋友,我要跟你說幾句話,希望你別生氣. | Shŕ-chīng, we are good friends. I want to say something to you and hope you won't be offended. |
| 黄: | 你說的全是對我有好chu.我怎麼會生氣.你說吧. | Whatever you say to me is always good for me. How can I be offended? Go ahead and say it. |
| 張: | 我看你每月花錢花得太多.你應當要省一點兒錢,每月拿一部分錢 tswún 在yín行.有病或是有要緊的事得用錢,你就不用着 jí,不用跟朋友借錢.可以用你 tswún 在 yín 行的錢. | I think you spend too much money each month. You should save a little money. Deposit a portion of your pay in the bank every month. When you are sick or have an emergency and need money, you won't have to worry. You won't have to borrow from your friends. You can use the money you saved at the bank. |
| 黄: | 你說的很有理you,我得每月 tswún 錢.有病或有要緊事的時候,不必跟你借錢了. | You are so right. I should save some money each month. In case of sickness or emergency, I won't have to borrow money from you. |

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| 張：你跟我借錢,我是不在hu的,可是對你沒有好chu. | I don't mind your borrowing money from me, but it is not good for you. |
| 黃：我明白你的意思.我每月拿十分jr一的錢tswún在yín行怎麼樣? | I see what you mean. I will take out ten percent of my pay and deposit it in the bank. Okay? |
| 張：多少不要緊,要緊是每月一定得tswún錢.我想十分jr一也可以.有錢就多tswún一點兒. | It does not matter how much you save. What is important is to deposit money each month regularly. I think ten percent is okay. When you have more money, deposit more. |
| 黃：請你給我介紹一家yín行. | Please recommend a bank for me. |
| 張：美國yín行怎麼樣? | How about the Bank of America? |
| 黃：你的錢是tswún在美國yín行麼? | Is your money deposited in the Bank of America? |
| 張：不但錢tswún在美國yín行,並且還跟他們借錢呢. | Not only do I deposit money at the Bank of America, but I also borrow money from them. |
| 黃：借錢容易不容易? | Is it easy to borrow money? |

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| 張: 要是一個人有工作就不難. | It is not difficult for a man who has a job. |
| 黃: 這得跟誰借? | Whom do we approach? |
| 張: 他們有很多辦事的人,有的 gwǎn 借錢的事情. | They have many employees. Some of them are in charge of loans. |
| 黃: Gwǎn hwàn 錢,收錢的叫甚麼? | What is the title of the man in charge of exchanging and receiving money? |
| 張: 他們叫出 nàywán. | They are called cashiers. |
| 黃: 你說你有錢 tswún 在美國 yín 行裏,可是又跟他們借錢.我不明白你的意思. | You said you had money deposited in the Bank of America but also said you borrowed money from them. I don't understand. |
| 張: Tswún 錢跟借錢是兩件事.我 tswún 的錢不多.我那次 gài 房子得用很多錢所以跟他們借. | To deposit and to borrow are two different things. My deposit is small. When I built the house, I needed money. Therefore I borrowed from them. |

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| 黄: | 借錢得給 yín 行 lì息麼? | Do you pay interest to the bank for a loan? |
| 張: | 借錢得給 yín 行 lì 息. Lì息多少得看借 kwǎn 的 mù 的.要是 mù 的是 gài 房子,那麼 lì息是六分六. | There will be interest payable to the bank on the loan. The interest rate depends on the purpose of the loan. If the purpose is to build a house, the interest rate is 6.6 percent. |
| 黄: | Tswún 錢有沒有 lì 息? | Is there any interest on a deposit? |
| 張: | Tswún 錢的 lì 息比借錢的 lì 息 dī,三分半,也許四分. | The interest rate on a deposit is lower than that on a loan. The interest rate on a deposit is 3.5% or 4%. |
| 黄: | Yín 行本來就 tswún 着很多錢.每天又有很多人把錢 tswún進去,這些錢他們都放在那兒? | In the first place the banks have a lot of money. Then there are many people who put money in every day. Therefore they must have a lot of money there. Where do they keep all the money? |
| 張: | 他們有保險 kù. 保險 kù的門有ànmǎswǒ, 就有 gwǎn保險 kù 的知道怎麼開. | They have vaults. On the door of the vault there is a combination lock. Only the vault keeper knows how to open it. |

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| **黃**：好.我决定現在起,每月 tswún 錢.我 tswún 錢以後怎麼 chyǔ 錢呢？ | Okay. I have decided to save money starting this month. After I deposit the money, how do I withdraw it? |
| **張**：你 tswún 錢的時候他們就給你 yin 行 tswúnjé 還請你 chyān 字以後就可以開 jr̄pyàu 了. | At the time you make your deposit, they give you a passbook and ask you to give them your signature. Then you can write a check to make withdrawals. |
| **黃**：别人拿我的 jr̄pyàu 去 dwèi現的時候怎麼辦？ | If another person should take my check and cash it, what is the procedure? |
| **張**：出 nàywán 一定問他要身 fènjèng 來看一看,請他在 jr̄pyàu 的後頭 chyān 字以後才給他錢. | The cashier will ask him for his ID card and ask him to sign on the back of the check before they cash it for him. |
| **黃**：要是我 tswún 的錢不夠呢？ | What if I have insufficient funds on deposit? |
| **張**：Jr̄pyàu 就没法子 dwèi 現. | The check cannot be cashed. |

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| 黄： | 要是我的 yín 行tswúnjé dyōu了,怎麼辦? | If my passbook is lost, what should I do? |
| 張： | 你應當 lì 刻告訴 yín 行,請他們再給你一本新的 yín 行 tswúnjé. | You should notify the bank immediately and ask them to issue a new passbook to you. |
| 黄： | Jr̄pyàu 哪 ? | What about the checks? |
| 張： | 你已經 chyān 了字的jr̄pyàu要是 dyōu 了,一定得 lì 刻讓 yín行知道.就是別人給你的 jr̄pyàu, 一丢了也得 lì 刻報告,要不然別人很容易拿去 dwèi 現. | If your signed checks were lost, you should let the bank know immediately. If the checks were given to you by another person, you should also report to the bank immediately. Otherwise, the checks could be cashed by other people. |
| 黄： | Yín 行怎麼沒有 jǐngchá? | Why don't the banks have policemen? |
| 張： | 他們不必用 jǐngchá.他們有 jǐnglíng. 有事的時候 jǐnglíng 一syǎng, jǐngchá 就來了. | They don't need policemen. They have alarms. When something happens, they sound the alarm. Policemen will arrive. |

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| 黃: | Yín 行甚麼時候開門? | When do banks open? |
| 張: | 每天上午十點鐘.星期六星期日不開門. | At 10 a.m. every day. They don't open on Saturday and Sunday. |
| 黃: | 甚麼時候關門? | When do they close? |
| 張: | 每天下午三點鐘. | At 3 p.m. every day. |
| 黃: | 明天上午十點鐘我跟你一塊兒去tswún錢,好不好? | How about going to the bank with me tomorrow at 10 a.m. to deposit some money? |
| 張: | 好,明天見. | Okay. See you tomorrow. |

## Vocabulary

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | ànmǎswǒ | 暗碼鎖 | N: | combination lock |
| 2. | bànshr̀ | 辦事 | VO: | manage business (affairs) |
| 3. | bǎusyǎnkù | 保險庫 | N: | vault |
| 3.1 | bǎusyǎngwèi | 保險櫃 | N: | safe (for valuables) |
| 3.2 | bǎusyǎnsyāng | 保險箱 | N: | safe (for valuables) |
| 4. | chūnàywán | 出納員 | N: | cashier |
| 5. | chyāndż | 簽字 | VO/N: | to sign/signature |
| 6. | chyǔ | 取 | V: | take out, withdraw |
| 7. | dwèisyàn | 兌現 | V: | to cash (a check) |
| 8. | fēn | 分 | N: | percentage |
| 9. | gài | 蓋 | V: | to build (house); to cover |
| 10. | jr̄pyàu | 支票 | N: | check |
| 10.1 | kāi jr̄pyàu | 開支票 | VO: | to write a check |
| 11. | jřyàu | 只要 | IE: | as long as; if only |
| 12. | jyā | 家 | M: | (for stores, business establishment) |
| 13. | jyǎnjŕ(de) | 簡直(的) | A: | simply, just |
| 14. | jyějywé | 解決 | V: | to solve, settle |
| 15. | lìsyi | 利息 | N: | interest |
| 16. | shēnfènjèng | 身份証 | N: | ID card |
| 17. | shŕjyān | 時間 | N: | period of time |
| 18. | tswúnchyán | 存錢 | VO: | deposit money; save money |
| 18.1 | tswún | 存 | V: | deposit |
| 19. | wèntí | 問題 | N: | question, problem |
| 20. | yínháng-tswúnjé | 銀行存摺 | N: | bank book |

## III. Grammatical Analysis

1. WÚLWÙN may be used with question words plus dōu or yě to form an "indefinite". These Indefinites correspond to the English forms:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| no matter who | no matter when | no matter how |
| no matter what | no matter where | no matter which |

1.1 In Chinese we get the following pattern:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WÚLWÙN | (shr) | shéi | | (Subject) | dōu<br>yě | Predicate |
| | | shémma | (shŕhou) | | | |
| | | | (dìfang) | | | |
| | | | (rén) | | | |
| | | | (dūngsyi) | | | |
| | | nèige | | | | |
| | | -tyān | | | | |
| | | -nyán | | | | |
| | | -běn | | | | |
| | | -gwó etc. | | | | |
| | | jǐge | | | | |
| | | -jāng | | | | |
| | | -wèi etc. | | | | |
| | | dwōshau | (ge) etc. | | | |
| | | nǎr | | | | |
| | | dzěmma | V | | | |
| | | němma | V | | | |

1.2 A similar pattern is used when two alternatives are presented. Thus:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WÚLWÙN | (shr) | hǎu(shr) | hwài | (Subject) | dōu<br>yě | Predicate |
| | | dà | syǎu | | | |
| | | dzǎu | wǎn | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | húngde | lyùde | | | |
| | | nǐ chyù | wǒ chyù | | | |

1.3 It should be noted that while these question words all have the same relation to wúlwùn, they are actually different parts of speech and so have differing relations to what may follow:

Nouns: shéi? shémma? nǎr?
may be used as subject or object or modifier of a noun.

Number: jǐ? dwōshau?
may be used before a measure. Dwōshau may also be used before a noun.

Specifier: nĕi?
may be used before a number or a measure

Adverb: dzĕmma (yàngr)? nĕmma(yàngr)?

1.4 Wúlwùn may also appear before an entire clause; the second clause is then introduced by yĕ or dōu or háishr.

Wúlwùn tā shr shéi, yĕ dei gĕi chyán.
Wúlwùn nĭ dzĕmma gàusung ta, tā ye butīng.
Wúlwùn wŏ dau shémma dìfang chyù, wŏ dōu bunéng bă ni wàngle.

1.5 Exercise: Make sentences in Chinese based on the following patterns:

No matter who said it.........
how you did it.......
what you think.......
when you write it.......

No matter which one you want to buy......
what it is........
how many you have......
to whom you give it.......
where I live.......
which ones you like......

## 2. Time when patterns

In English we use the pattern: when this happened, (then) that happened. In Chinese the equivalent of when may be omitted, but that of then is commonly retained. (See Book II, Lesson 21).

2.1 Distinguish between the following patterns for Time When.

2.11 Timeword Pattern:

Dzwótyān tā (jyou) dzwòwánle.
Tā míngtyān (jyou) shàng - sywé

2.12 De shrhou Pattern:

Măide shŕhou tā jyou yīngdāng syăusyin.

2.13 Relative Time Pattern:

Tāmen chřfan yǐhou, tā jyou méikànjyan nèiszwèi.
Tāmen dzǒu yǐchyán, tā jyou yǒu sz̀kwai chyán.

2.2 Exercise - Make sentences based on the following English forms of Time When. Use in each case the Chinese pattern that is most appropriate.

When................(then).....................
As soon as..........(then).....................
While..............,     .....................
At the time when...,     .....................
Before.............,     .....................
After...............(then).....................
..................ago     .....................

## IV. Recombination Dialogue

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A: | 我的錢很多怎麼辦？ | I have a lot of money, what am I going to do with it? |
| | B: | Gài 房子. | Build a house. |
| | A: | Gài 房子很 máfan. | It is too much trouble to build a house. |
| | B: | 借給人. | Lend it to someone. |
| | A: | 要是他 tōutōu兒的跑了怎麼辦？ | If the borrower skips town, what would I do? |
| | B: | 請lyùshr告他. | Hire a lawyer and sue him. |
| | A: | 這不是也很 máfan 麼？ | Isn't this also very troublesome? |
| | B: | Tswún在 yín行裏頭. | Then deposit it in the bank. |
| | A: | Tswún在 yín行裏頭 lì 息不太高. | The interest rate in the bank is not very high. |
| | B: | 交給我替你做買賣. | Let me have the money and do business with it for you. |
| | A: | 你喜歡 dǔ 錢,恐怕全部都會給你 shū得乾乾淨淨. | You like to gamble. I am afraid you will lose all my money. |
| | B: | 這一點我dàu没想到. | I never thought of that. |
| | A: | 無論怎麼樣,我想還是先tswún在 yín行,以後再想法子吧. | No matter what I do, I think I should first deposit it in the bank, then think of something later. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | B: | 像你這樣剛有很多錢不知道怎麼辦的人真有意思. | People like you, who have just gathered some money and don't know what to do with it, are really interesting. |
| 2. | A: | 我有一個朋友常有問 tí, dzǔng 不知道怎麼 jyě 决. | I have a friend who frequently has problems and never knows how to solve them. |
| | B: | 人人都有問tí. | Everyone has problems. |
| | A: | 可是他的問 ti 特別多.問 ti無論是大是小;dzǔng 不能自己jyě 决. | But his problems are unusually numerous. No matter whether big or small, he cannot solve them himself. |
| | B: | 那麼誰替他 jyě 决呢? | Then who solves them for him? |
| | A: | 老是我.十幾年來都是我替他 jyě 决問tí.我全部時 jyān 都是替他 jyě 决問 tí. | It is always I.In the past dozen years it has been I who has been solving his problems. I spent all my time solving his problems. |
| | B: | 我想你的朋友就有一個大問 tí 得jyě 决.這個問 tí 一 jyě 决別的問tí 就容易 jyě 决了. | I think your friend only has one big problem to solve. Once this big problem is solved, it will be easy for him to solve other problems. |
| | A: | 這個大問tí 是甚麼? | What is this big problem? |
| | B: | 就是你! | It is you! |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | A: | 我有一個朋友在yín行做事他辦事好極了. | I have a friend working in the bank. He is a good worker. |
| | B: | 在yín行做事不但很忙,並且無論甚麼事情都得很dž細. | Working in the bank means not only that you have to be very busy, but also very meticulous. |
| | A: | 他用了全部的精神在他的工作上.所以無論是yín行裏頭的人是外頭的人,人人都喜歡他. | He has been devoting himself entirely to bank work. So people both inside and outside the bank like him. |
| | B: | 要是我要借錢最好是找他吧? | If I wanted to borrow money, I suppose it would be best to look him up, wouldn't it? |
| | A: | 你跟他商量借錢的時候,他很dž細的幫你算一算得借多少;並且還替你出很多的主意. | When you discuss a loan, he is very careful in figuring how much you should borrow and will also offer you many suggestions. |
| | B: | 這樣他得費很多的時候. | He has to spend a lot of time this way. |
| | A: | 是的,他知道yín行的mù的要幫人忙,幫人jyě決問tí. | Yes. He knows that the aim of the bank is to help people solve their problems. |
| | B: | 我想無論yín行或是別的買賣,人人都有這樣的精神,買賣一定好極了. | I think that no matter whether it is a bank or any other kind of business, if everyone had his spirit, the business |

would certainly be good.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | A: | 我有一張三百塊錢的jr̄pyàu請你dwèi現. | I have a $300 check, please cash it for me. |
| | B: | 你有錢tswún在我們yín行沒有 ? | Do you have an account with our bank? |
| | A: | 沒在你們的yín行tswún錢,可是在別的城的美國yín行tswún了點兒錢, yín行tswúnje放在家裏沒帶来. | No. I have an account in the Bank of America in another city, but I don't have the passbook with me. |
| | B: | 在這兒你認識誰 ? | Do you know anybody here? |
| | A: | 我不認識誰,因為我剛從別的城bān到這兒來的. | I don't know anybody because I just moved here from another city. |
| | B: | 你有沒有身fànjèng? | Do you have an I.D. Card? |
| | A: | 有,在這兒 . | Yes, here it is. |
| | B: | 你現在的地jř是在那兒? | What is your address now? |
| | A: | 是在東大街,門pái 一0六0號. | 1060 East Main Street. |
| | B: | 你現在在那兒作事? | Where are you working now? |
| | A: | 我是這兒兵營裏的士官長. | I am the Sergeant at the camp here. |
| | B: | 你在那一個單位工作 ? | Which unit do you work for? |
| | A: | 我是工兵營第二連第二排的一個士官長. | I am in the Engineering Battalion, 2nd Co., 2nd Platoon. |
| | B: | 請你在jr̄pyàu的後頭dyān字. | Please endorse this check on the back. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A: | 我想把三分之二tswún在你們這一家yín行.請你就給我一百塊錢吧. | I want to deposit two thirds of the check in your bank. Please give me one hundred dollars in cash. |
| | B: | 好.我先給你一百塊錢.請你等一會兒,我給你預備yín行tswúnjé. | Okay. Here is one hundred dollars. Please wait a while. I will get your passbook ready. |
| 5. | A: | 我昨天到yín行去chyǔ錢的時候看見一個人在那兒chyǔ錢,好像看電yǐng兒shr的. | When I withdrew money from the bank yesterday, I saw a person withdrawing money like in the movies. |
| | B: | 那一家yín行?甚麼人在那兒chyǔ錢? | Which bank? What happened? |
| | A: | 是第一國家yín行.我站dwèi的時候看見我前頭有一個人,右手好像拿着手槍shr的,左手拿一張紙給出nàywán看. | It was the First National Bank. When I was in line I saw someone in front of me with a pistol in his right hand. He showed a piece of paper, in his left hand, to the cashier. |
| | B: | 出nàywán那個時候,tài度怎麼樣? | What was the cashier's attitude at the time? |
| | A: | 出nàywán張着dzwěi,好像很怕的樣子,一句話也不gǎn說. | The cashier was scared. His mouth was open, and he did not dare to say a word. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B: | 你前頭的那個人說了甚麼沒有? | Did the man in front of you say anything? |
| A: | 他好像很生氣shr的就說:「快點兒,快點兒!」 | He seemed to be very mad, saying "hurry up." |
| B: | 出nàywán呢? | How about the cashier? |
| A: | 出nàywán就把錢都給了他.那個人拿了錢以後就很快的走出去了. | The cashier gave him all the money. That man took the money and left quickly. |
| B: | 後來呢? | What then? |
| A: | 他們叫jǐngchá來,可是那個人已經跑了. | They called the police, but the man was already gone. |
| B: | 你呢? | And what did you do? |
| A: | 那個時候我也不知道想甚麼,到那個人跑了以後才hài怕起來. | I do not know what I was thinking then. I began to get scared after the man had already left. |

## V. READING

### A. Characters (Nos. 496-503)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 496. | 存 | tswún | V: keep, preserve, exist | 存錢 | -save, savings |
| | | | | 存kwǎn | -deposit money (in bank, etc.) |
| 497. | 銀 | yín | BF: silver | 銀行 | -bank |
| | | | | 銀行存jé | -passbook |
| 498. | 票 | pyàu | N: ticket | Jr̄ 票 | -check |
| 499. | 利 | lì | BF: profit, gain, interest (on money) | 利 hài | -be strict, be fierce |
| | | | | 利息 | -interest (on money) |
| 500. | 偷 | tōu | V: steal | 偷偷的 | - secretly |
| 501. | 題 | tí | BF: theme, subject | 問題 | - question, problem |
| 502. | 取 | chyǔ | V: take out, withdraw | 取錢 | - fetch money, withdraw money |
| | | | | 取行李 | - get baggage |
| 503. | 間 | jyān | BF: among, the space between | 時間 | - period of time |

B. 句子

1. 你們的錢存在那一家銀行?
2. 我的錢存在美國銀行,我太太的錢存在中國銀行.美國錢存在美國銀行,中國錢存在中國銀行.
3. 你太太在中國,你給他 jr̄ 票麼?
4. 我給他 jr̄ 票,他 hwàn 中國錢存在中國銀行.
5. 利息怎麼樣?
6. 利息不大,可是存在銀行很安全,他們有保險 kù.
7. 保險kù 火不能 shāu, 人不能偷.
8. 錢存在家裏很不放心.存在銀行這個問題就可以 jyě 決了.
9. 到銀行去取錢得chyān 字.
10. 銀行開門關門有一定的時間.

## C. Gù事

冬天已經到了，天氣一天比一天冷。小王剛結婚不久，現在又要買很多東西過年。有一天他到銀行去取錢去。銀行裏頭辦事的人跟他說：「對不起，你太太比你來得快，你所存的錢他都取了，就 shèng 下兩塊錢了。」

小王回家去問太太說為甚麼他偷偷的去取錢。太太回 dá 說：「我的錢就是你的錢，你的錢當然也就是我的錢，為甚麼說我偷偷的去取呢？」小王因為非常愛他太太，不願意跟他爭論，所以就不說甚麼了。

可是買東西得有錢。這個問題得想法子 jyě 決，所以小王就去問他的好朋友張三借錢。張三說：「對不起，我正要跟你借錢呢！」

後來小王到銀行去，想借二百五十塊錢。銀行裏頭辦事的人說：「我們可以借給你

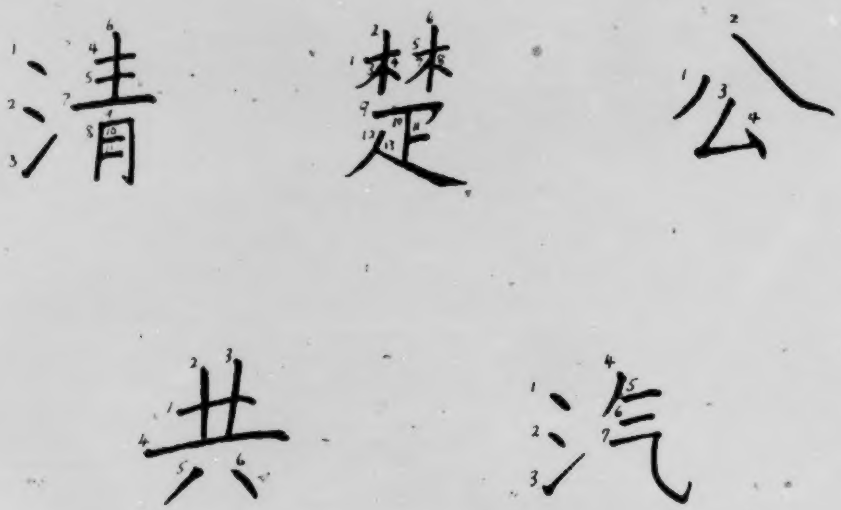
二百五十塊錢,但是你得有另外一個人跟你一塊兒chyān 字.」

小王回去請張三跟他一塊兒 chyān 字.張三說:「銀行也得借給我二百五十塊錢我才肯 chyān 字.」他們就一塊兒到銀行跟銀行裏頭辦事的人商量去了.銀行裏頭辦事的人看見有兩個人 chyān 字,就願意借給他們一共五百塊錢.

這兩個人借銀行的錢已經借了好久了.聽說到現在還沒還給銀行.

# VI. WRITING

## A. Writing (characters 326-330)



## B. Radicals

1. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 清，汽
2. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 楚
3. 八 (eight, 12) as in: 公，共

## LESSON 81

### I. Structural Dialogue

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. A: | 你跟你弟弟都把錢存在一家銀行麼? | Do you and your brother deposit your money in one bank? |
| B: | 我們的錢都存在一家銀行,每次都是我替他存. | We deposit our money in the same bank. Each time I would make the deposit for him. |
| A: | 那麼你一定知道他有多少錢了. | Then you must know how much money he has. |
| B: | 他存的錢比我多. | He has saved more money than I have. |
| A: | 比你多多少? | How much more than you? |
| B: | 比我多幾十塊錢. | Several tens of dollars more. |
| A: | 你比他大;為甚麼你存的錢比他少? | You are older than he is, why is it that you have saved less money than he has? |
| B: | 理you很簡單;我花的錢 | The reason is very simple. I spend more money, |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 多,所以存的錢比他少. | therefore I save less. |
| A: | 我想他知道怎麼省錢;他雖然、比你小,可是比你tsūng-明. | I think he knows how to be thrifty. Although he is younger, he is smarter than you are. |
| B: | 他是比我tsūng明,要不-然、我父親怎麼會老說我bèn? 我們在一塊兒做錯了事,無論我做錯了,是他做錯了,老是我受fá. | He is smarter than I am. Otherwise, why would my father always say that I was stupid? When we did something wrong together, no matter whose fault it was, it was always I who was punished. |
| A: | 你比他大幾歲? | How many years older are you than your brother? |
| B: | 我比他就大一歲.我今年十七歲,他才十六歲. | I am only one year older than he. I am seventeen, he is only sixteen. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A: | 你有甚麼比他好? | In what way are you better than he is? |
| B: | 飯比他吃得多. | I can eat a lot more than he can. |
| 2. A: | 我想到舊金山去.走一ling一公路近,還是走第一號公路近? | I want to go to San Francisco. Is it more direct by way of Highway 101 or Highway 1? |
| B: | 第一號公路沒有一ling一近;可是一ling一風景沒有第一號那麼好看. | Highway 1 is not as direct as Highway 101, but the scenery on Highway 101 is not as good as on Highway 1. |
| A: | 路,那一條好走? | Which of the roads is easier to travel? |
| B: | 一ling一比第一號好走.路不但平並且很kwān. | Highway 101 is better than Highway 1. Not only is it smooth, but also very wide. |
| A: | 要是我們的mù的是要看風景,你的意思 | If our aim is to view the scenery, you would probably suggest taking |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 是走第一號公路吧? | Highway 1, wouldn't you? |
| B: | 對了,雖然沒有一ling一號那麼好走;可是看風景很有意思. | That is right. Although the road is not as good as that of Highway 101, it will be very interesting looking at the scenery. |
| 3. A: | 地chyóu上陸地多還是水多? | Is there more water or land on earth? |
| B: | 我聽說水比陸地多.地chyóu上水jàn了四分jr三,陸地就jàn了全地chyóu面ji四分jr一.現在地面的陸地比水少得多. | I heard that there is more water than land. Water occupies three quarters of the earth. Land only occupies one quarter. At the present time there is much less land than water on the surface of the earth. |
| A: | 為甚麼水比陸地多?水比陸地多有甚麼好chu? | Why is this so? What is good about having more water than land? |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B: | 為甚麼水比陸地多? 我不能很簡單的回dá這個問題,可是水比陸地多的好chu很容易說. | Why is it so? I can't give you a simple answer, but it can easily be said that it is advantageous to have more water on earth than land. |
| A: | 請你說一兩個好chu吧. | Please name a few advantages. |
| B: | 一個好chu是地chyóu裏面太熱,所以地面水多很好. | One is that the inside of the earth is too hot. It is good to have more water on earth. |
| A: | 還有呢? | What else? |
| B: | 太yáng太熱,所以地面也得有很多水. | The sun is too hot, therefore there should be lots of water on earth. |
| A: | 你說的很有理you.要是水比陸地少,我們不是熱死就是kě死了麼? | What you said is very reasonable. If there were less water than land, we would either scorch to death or die of thirst, isn't that right? |

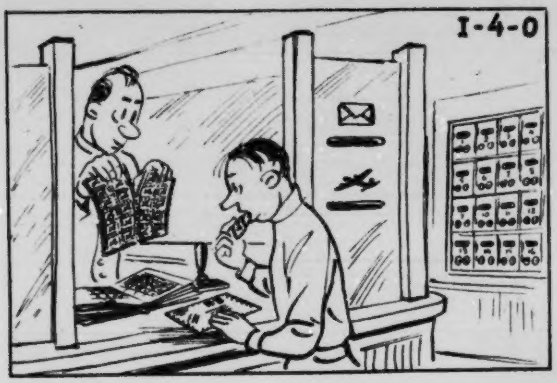
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | B: | 我希望我説的理you不錯. | I hope that the reasons I gave are not wrong. |
| 4. | A: | 你跳wǔ比你妹妹跳得好麼? | Do you dance better than your younger sister? |
| | B: | 我没有她跳得好. | I don't dance as well as she does. |
| | A: | 怎麼你没有她跳得好?你不是常跳wǔ麼? | Why is this so? Don't you dance frequently? |
| | B: | 跳是常跳,就是跳得不好.我妹妹不但跳得好,並且會跳好幾種wǔ. | I dance frequently, but I don't dance well. My younger sister not only dances well, she can also dance several kinds of dances. |
| | A: | 女人跳wǔ比男人跳wǔ跳得好看. | Women dancing look better than men. |
| | B: | 也許,可是我没太注意.我就喜歡跳wǔ. | Maybe. But I did not pay much attention. I just like dancing. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | A: 跳wǔ 比打pái 有意思麼? | Is dancing more interesting than playing cards? |
| | B: 跳wǔ 比打pái有意思多了. 打pái老是坐着,跳wǔ是很好的運動.對一個人的身體跟精神都有很大的好chu. | Dancing is much more interesting than playing cards. You have to sit all the time while playing cards. Dancing is good exercise. It is good for the body and the mind. |
| 5. | A: 我進去取一點兒錢,li刻就出來.請你在這兒等一等. | I will go in to withdraw some money and will come out in a minute. Please wait for me here. |
| | B: 那兒有一家藥房.我過去買一點兒藥.你出來以後到那兒去找我,好不好? | There is a drug store over there. How about looking for me there when you come out? |
| | A: 我也要買一點兒藥.等一會兒我們一塊兒過去,不好麼? | I also want to buy some drugs. Why don't you wait a minute and we can go over together. |
| | B: 好.你進去吧.我就在 | Okay, you go in. I will |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 這兒等你吧. | wait for you here. |
| A: | Dzāugāu, 我忘了把銀行存jé 帶來了! | Too bad, I forgot to bring my pass book. |
| B: | 怎麼了? | How come? |
| A: | 我以為已經把銀行存-jé帶出來了;可是每個口dai裏都找過,沒有. | I thought I brought the passbook, but I looked in every pocket and can not find it. |
| B: | 會不會dyōu在辦公shr̀裏頭?我們回去找一找. | Would it be possible that you left it in your office? Shall we go back and look? |
| A: | 不會,也許放在前天穿的那一件衣shang口dai兒裏頭,也許還放在桌子的抽ti 裏.現在想不出來,得回去找一找. | Impossible. Maybe it is in the suit that I wore day before yesterday. Maybe it is in the drawer of my desk. I can't recall now. I have to go back and look. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B: | 你得用多少?多沒法子,少,我 dàu 可以先借給你用. | How much do you need? If it is too much I can't help. But if it is not too much, I can lend you some first. |
| A: | 不太要緊.我還有一點兒錢夠用.明天再來吧. | It does not matter. I still have some money which is enough for now. Why don't I come back again tomorrow? |
| B: | 好.現在我們過去吧. | Okay, let's go over now. |
| A: | 別忙,街上車太多,開得又快,我們走不過去. | Don't hurry. There are too many cars on the street and they are also fast. We cannot cross. |
| B: | 現在車少了,走得過去了,快一點兒. | There are fewer cars now. We can cross over. Let's hurry. |

L. 81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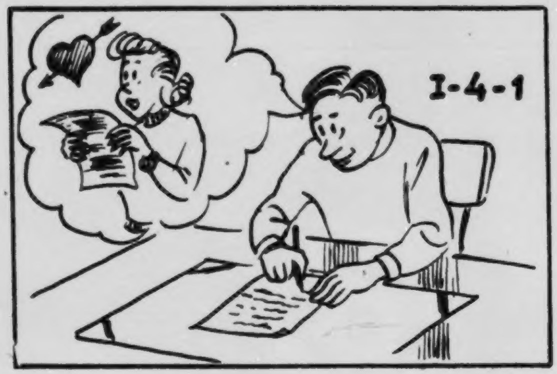
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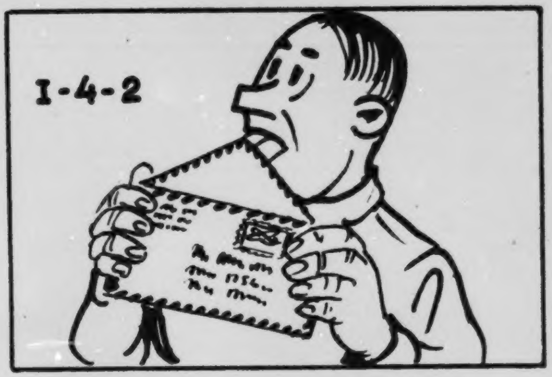
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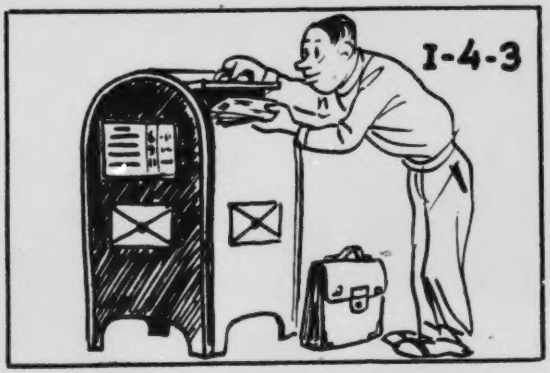
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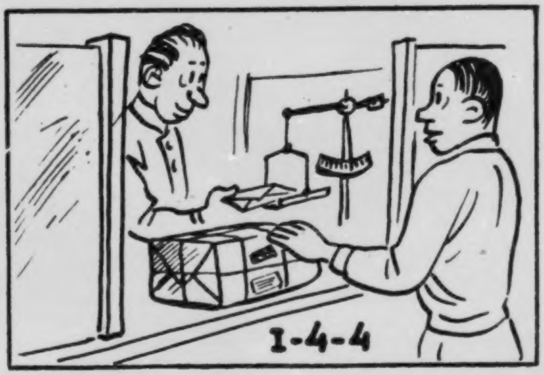
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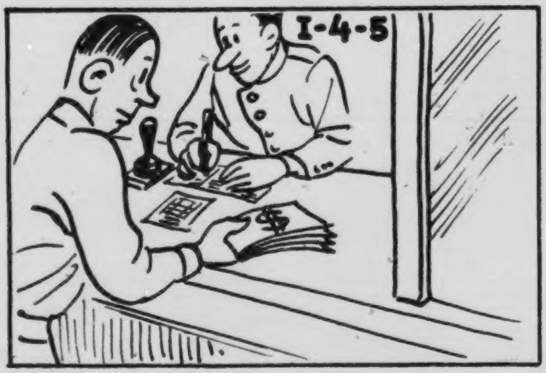
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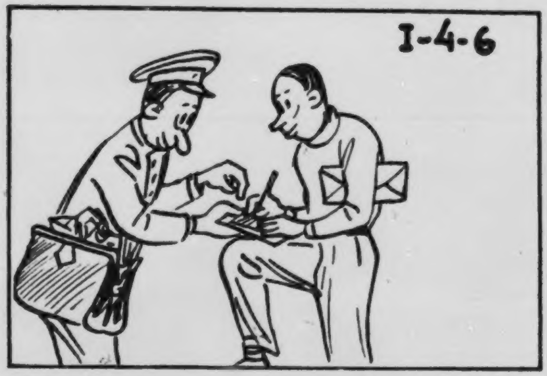
I-4-6

Joe Lee 要到yóujèngjyú去 jì 信,路上 pèng 見張國平.他們就一塊兒到yóujèngjyú去.他們在路上談話.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 張: | Lee先生,你到那兒去? | Mr. Lee, where are you going? |
| Lee: | 到yóujèngjyú去 jì 兩封信. | I'm going to the post office to mail a couple of letters. |
| 張: | 我跟你一塊兒去.我要買一點兒yóu票. | Let me go with you. I want to buy some stamps. |
| Lee: | 好.路上我們可以談一談話.前天我剛買了一塊錢的yóu票,昨天就都用完了. | Sure. We can chat on our way. I just bought a dollar's worth of stamps day before yesterday but used them all up yesterday. |
| 張: | 你一定寫了不少的信. | You must have written quite a few letters. |
| Lee: | 我這次旅行,pèng見了很多舊朋友.有的是十幾年都沒見的.現在知道了他們的地jř了,回來就 | On this trip I took I met many old friends. I hadn't seen some of them for more than ten years. Now that I know their addresses I wrote to them right |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 給他們寫信.新認識的也不少,所以我寫了不少的信了. | after I got back. I met many new friends too. So I wrote quite a few letters. |
| 張: | 這兩封是jì到那兒去的? | Where do these two letters go? |
| Lee: | 一封是jì到英國去的,一封是jì到舊金山的. | One goes to England, the other one goes to San Francisco. |
| 張: | 我剛到美國不久,對於jì信的事情還不太清楚.jì到外國去的平信得tyē多少yóu票? | I haven't been in the States too long. I am not familiar with the postal service. How much postage is needed to send an ordinary letter abroad? |
| Lee: | 國外平信一毛一分yóu票,國外háng空信二毛五分yóu票. | To send an ordinary letter abroad is eleven cents. An air mail letter abroad costs 25 cents. |
| 張: | 國nèi呢? | How about domestic mail? |
| Lee: | 平信五分,háng空信八分,明信片四分. | Ordinary mail is five cents. Airmail is eight cents. Post cards are four cents each. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 張: | 平信háng空信,明信片以外還有別的麼? | Are there any other kinds of services besides these? |
| Lee: | 要快可以 jì 快信,怕dyōu了就 jì gwà號信. | If you want speed, send it special delivery. If you are afraid of loss, send it registered. |
| 張: | 快信多少yóu票? | How much for special delivery? |
| Lee: | 快信,在平信五分yóu票以外,還得加上三毛yóu票.要是háng空快信,在háng空信八分yóu票以外,也加上三毛yóu票. | For special delivery, you pay thirty cents in addition to the five cents ordinary mail fee. For airmail special delivery, on top of the eight cents for airmail, you have to pay another thirty cents. |
| 張: | Gwà號信呢? | How about registered mail? |
| Lee: | 在平信或是háng空信應當tyē的yóu票以外,再加上五毛錢yóu票.這都是往國nèi jì的,往國外jì的yóu費更多,我也不知道得多少. | In addition to regular postage for ordinary or airmail, you have to pay 50 cents. These are all for domestic service. For international mail, postage is higher. I don't know how much it is. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 張: | Jì包gwǒ呢? | How about parcel post? |
| Lee: | Jì包gwǒ的yóu費得看包gwǒ多jùng.把包gwǒ送到yóujèngjyú去,他們看包gwǒ jùng量算yóu費. | Postage for parcels depends on the weight. You send parcels to the post office. They weigh them and figure out the postage. |
| 張: | 那麼,jì包gwǒ必得到yóujèngjyú去.街上的信syāng不行,是不是? | Then you have to go to the post office to send parcels. You can't leave them in the mail box on the street, can you? |
| Lee: | 就是信太jùng也得加yóu費.要是你不知道得加多少,也必得到yóujèngjyú去才行. | Even when the letter is too heavy, it would need extra postage. Since you don't know how much more, you would still have to go to the post office. |
| 張: | Jì書jì報貴不貴? | Is it expensive to send books or magazines by mail? |
| Lee: | Jì書jì報很便yi. | It is very inexpensive. |
| 張: | 平信從舊金山到Nyǒuywē幾天? | How many days does it take for ordinary mail to get from San Francisco to New York? |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lee: | 大概得走五六天,háng-空信兩三天. | Probably 5 or 6 days. It takes 2 or 3 days for airmail letters. |
| 張: | 所以要等朋友回信,háng空信來回得一個多禮拜.. | Therefore, if you were waiting for a reply from a friend, it would take more than a week for airmail to travel both ways. |
| Lee: | 以後也許更快.現在有一種飛機,從舊金山到Nyǒuywē就用幾個鐘頭. | Maybe it will become faster later on. There is a kind of airplane now which takes only a few hours to get from San Francisco to New York. |
| 張: | 世界上的交通ywè 來ywè 方便.從前從美國jì 一封信到中國去,得走一個多月.現在三四天就可以接到了. | The world's transportation is getting more and more convenient. Formerly, it took more than a month to send a letter to China from the States. Now it takes only 3 or 4 days. |
| Lee: | 世界ywè 變ywè 小了. | The world is getting smaller and smaller. |
| 張: | Yóu差一天收幾次信,送幾次信? | How many times a day do the postmen collect and deliver mail? |
| Lee: | 城裏跟鄉下不一樣. | This service is dif- |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 城裏一天大概收三四次信,送兩次信.禮拜天就收一兩次吧,可是yóu差禮拜天不送信. | ferent in the cities and in the country. In the cities they collect 3 or 4 times daily and deliver once or twice. On Sundays, they probably collect once or twice but they don't make any deliveries. |
| 張: | 買yóu票就能在yóujèngjyú買麼? | Is the post office the only place where you can buy stamps? |
| Lee: | 平常多半到yóujyú去買,可是在藥鋪裏也可以買得到.所以每次我買yóu票買得很多,不必常到yóujyú去. | Usually we buy stamps in the post office. But the drug stores sell stamps too. Every time I buy stamps I buy a lot, so that I won't have to go to the post office very often. |
| 張: | Yóu票tyē得不夠行不行? | If there are not enough stamps on the envelope, is that OK? |
| Lee: | 不行.Yóujèngjyú不是把那封信給你送回來,就是收信的人得給錢.聽說,新gwēijyu,yóu費不夠,收信的人得給錢. | No. The post office either returns the letter to you, or collects money from the addressee. I heard that the new regulation is that they collect postage due from the addressee. |
| 張: | Yóujèngjyú甚麼時候關門? | What time does the post office close? |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lee: | 每天下午五點鐘. | Five o'clock in the afternoon every day. |
| 張: | 現在快五點鐘了,我們得快一點兒走;要不然就買不着yóu票了. | It is getting close to five. We will have to walk faster, otherwise we won't be able to get the stamps. |
| Lee: | 到了.剛五點,門還開着呢我們進去吧. | Here we are. It's just five. The door is still open. Let's go in. |

Vocabulary

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21. | bāugwǒ | 包裹 | N: | package |
| 22. | fēng(shang) | 封上 | V: | to seal up |
| 23. | gwàhàu | 掛號 | V: | to register |
| 24. | gwónèi | 國內 | N: | within the country |
| 24.1 | gwówài | 國外 | N: | abroad |
| 25. | hángkūngsyìn | 航空信 | N: | air mail letter |
| 26. | hwèipyàu | 滙票 | N: | draft |
| 26.1 | hwèichyán | 滙錢 | VO: | to remit money |
| 27. | hwéisyìn | 回信 | N/VO: | written answer/answer a letter |
| 28. | jì | 寄 | V: | to mail |
| 29. | jùnglyàng | 重量 | N: | weight |
| 30. | jyā(shang) | 加上 | V: | to add to |
| 31. | kwàisyìn | 快信 | N: | special delivery |
| 32. | míngsyìnpyàn | 明信片 | N: | post card |
| 33. | píngsyìn | 平信 | N: | surface mail, ordinary mail |
| 34. | shōu | 收 | V: | to receive |
| 34.1 | shōudau<br>(shōujau) | 收到<br>收着 | RV: | received |
| 35. | sùngsyìn | 送信 | VO: | to deliver mail |
| 36. | tyē | 貼 | V: | to paste |
| 37. | yóufèi | 郵費 | N: | postage |
| 38. | yóu(jèng)jyú | 郵(政)局 | N: | post office |
| 38.1 | yóujèng | 郵政 | N: | postal administration |
| 39. | yóupyàu | 郵票 | N: | postage stamp |

## III. Grammatical Analysis

1. COMPARISON, DISTANCE, and DEGREE. (See Lessons 38-40) The basic patterns are set forth below:

### 1.1 Comparison and Distance

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tā | bǐ-wǒ | | gāu. |
| Jèr | lí-nèr | hěn | ywǎn. |
| Jèige | méiyou-nèige | | cháng. |
| Jèige | gēn-nèige | yíyàng | gwèi. |

1.2 Degree of Difference is expressed as a predicate complement (after the verb) and may take any of several forms, as noted below:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jèige | (bǐ-nèige) | chángde dwō |
| Jèige | (bǐ-nèige) | dà dwōle |
| Nèr | (lí-jèr) | ywǎn yìdyar |
| Nèige | (bǐ-jèige) | gwèi lyǎngkwai chyán |
| Tā | (bǐ-wǒ) | dà sānswèi |

1.3 Exercise - Make sentences on the following patterns:

1.31 .........is (cheap)er than........
1.32 .........is not as (large) as .....
1.33 .........is farther away than.......
1.34 .........is nearer to (here) than....
1.35 .........is (so much) longer than.....
1.36 .........is (so much) farther (from here) than......
1.37 .........is (cheap)er than.......by (so much).
1.38 .........is not much larger than........
1.39 How much (long)er is....... than.......?

2. PLACE OF THE OBJECT WITH DIRECTIONAL RESULTATIVE VERBS: Many RV have a two-syllable directional ending such as:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| jìnlai | chūlai | shànglai | syàlai |
| jìnchyu | chūchyu | shàngchyu | syàchyu |
| hwéilai | gwòlai | also | chǐlai |
| hwéichyu | gwòchyu | but not | "chǐchyu" |

Thus we get the forms:

| Actual: | | Potential: |
|---|---|---|
| bānchilai | | bāndechilái |
| méibānchilai | | bānbuchilai |
| dzǒugwochyu | | dzǒudegwochyu |
| méidzǒugwochyu | | dzǒubugwochyu |

When there is an object, the directional ending may be split and the object inserted between its two parts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bǎ jeige jwōdz bānsya lóu chyu. | (Take this table downstairs.) |
| Ròu, tā náhwei jyā chyule. | (He has taken the meat back home.) |
| Kànjyan ni, wǒ jyou syángchi nǐ fùchin laile. | (As soon as I set eyes on you, I thought of your father.) |

2.1 Exercise - Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1) As soon as he said he wanted to learn Chinese, I thought of you.
2) When I saw this character, I recalled a sentence in the book.
3) Before we finished talking, he started to sing.
4) When I arrived, they had started drinking already.
5) He hadn't even finished reading this book before he started reading another one.
6) A: The weather is terrible.
7) B: Speaking of the weather, I think there is no better weather than this.
8) A: Has Jāng been here these last two days?
9) B: We'd better not talk about him. As soon as he is mentioned I get mad.
10) After having been in business for two years, he came home and took up studying again.

2.2 Exercise - Make sentences with the following Verb-Object combinations, adding chǐlai to the verb:

syědz̀
kan bàu
chànggēr
nyànshū
tánhwà

shwō gùshr
jàusyàng
shāu shwěi
kàn dǐtú
bàugau jèijyan shr̀ching

## IV. Recombination Dialogue

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A: | 今天我有沒有信? | Do I have letters today? |
| B: | 你一封也沒有,我dàu有好幾封. | You don't have any, but I have quite a few. |
| A: | 都是朋友給你的信麼? | Are they all from your friends? |
| B: | 有一封是家裏來的,是gwà-號信. | One is from my family. It is registered. |
| A: | 甚麼?有甚麼要緊的事沒有? | What? Is there anything important? |
| B: | 沒甚麼,是我母親給我hwèi錢來的.他知道我們學校下禮拜不上課;我們jǐnwa到Nyǒuywe去旅行.恐怕我沒錢用所以 hwèi一點錢來的. | It's nothing. My mother sent me some money. She knew that our school has no classes next week and that we plan a trip to New York. She was afraid I didn't have money to use, so she sent me some. |
| A: | Yóu差也給你送gwà號信麼? | Does the mailman also deliver registered mail to you? |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B: | 給送的.今天他送信來的時候我在這兒,所以chyān了字就給我了,要不然還得自己到yóujèngjyú去取. | Yes, When he delivered my letter today, I was here, so I signed for it. Otherwise, I would have to go to the post office to get the letter. |
| A: | 別人dài收不可以麼? | Can someone else accept it for you? |
| B: | 不可以. | No. |
| A: | Hwèi票還得到銀行去dwèi現麼? | Does the draft have to be cashed at the bank? |
| B: | 得到銀行去dwèi現.可是我口dài裏還有點兒錢,所以我想就存在銀行裏吧. | Yes. But I still have some money in my pocket, so I think I will deposit it in the bank. |
| A: | 那封háng空信是你女朋友jì來的吧? | Is that airmail letter from your girlfriend? |
| B: | 不是.是我哥哥的朋友jì來的.他有一個弟弟想 | No. It's from my elder brother's friend. He has a younger brother |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 到這個學校来念書，所以問一問這兒的情sying. | who wants to come to this school to study, so he asked about conditions here. |
| A: | 他用的yóu票很特別,請你給我看一看. | The stamps he used are very unique. Please let me take a look. |
| B: | 這是外國的yóu票.他現在在Lwó馬作事. | This is a foreign stamp. He is working in Rome now. |
| A: | 要是你不要這個yóu票給我好不好?. | If you don't want this stamp, can you let me have it? |
| B: | 好.你拿去吧. | Sure, you can take it. |
| A: | 我有很多外國yóu票,我弟弟很喜歡yóu票.他的生日快到了,我可以全jì給他,他一定很高興. | I have a lot of foreign stamps. My younger brother likes stamps very much. His birthday will come soon. I'll send all the stamps to him. He will be very happy. |
| B: | 下月四號是我母親的生日.我得給他jì點兒東西. | The 4th of next month is my mother's birthday. I'll have to send her something. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A: | 你想jì甚麼?穿的,用的,還是吃的? | What do you want to send? Something to wear, to use, or to eat? |
| B: | 我真不知道jì甚麼好; jì穿的,有時候不合shr,jì用的,有的東西太重,也許jì吃的吧. | I really don't know. Things to wear sometimes don't fit. Things to use are too heavy. Perhaps I'll send her something to eat. |
| A: | Jì一點兒táng用包gwǒ jì去很方便. | Send some candy. It's very convenient to send that by parcel post. |
| B: | 他怕pang,並且他的yá常有毛病.Jì táng不太好. | She is afraid of getting fat. Furthermore, her teeth bother her frequently. It's not a good idea to send candy. |
| A: | 我有一個好主意,照一張像送給他不好麼? | I've got a good idea. Have your picture taken and send it to her. |
| B: | 好極了!照一張像jì去,另外再送一點兒花兒,再好也沒有了. | Excellent idea! Nothing could be better than having a picture taken and sending it to her along with some flowers. |
| A: | 昨天我收到一張明信 | Yesterday I received a |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 片,是老張給我 jì 来的. | postcard from Old Jāng. |
| B: | 他不是旅行去了麼?是從那兒 jì 來的? | Hasn't he gone on a trip? From where did he send it? |
| A: | 在Nyǒuywē一個火車站裏寫的.說是在等火車沒事,所以給我寫了幾個字. | From the railway station in New York. He said he was waiting for the train, and having nothing to do, wrote a few words to me. |
| B: | 他說看見了誰了沒有? | Did he mention meeting anyone? |
| A: | 就說那兒的天氣很熱.Nyǒuywē城的人太多;可是好玩的地方dàu不少.就這麼簡單的說了幾句.明信片寫不了多少話.你晚上要不要出去看電yǐng? | He only said that the weather was too hot. Too many people in New York. But there are a lot of interesting places. He only wrote a few brief sentences. You can't write much on a postcard. Do you want to go to a movie tonight? |
| B: | 今天晚上不出去,得給我母親回一封信,要不然他還不知道錢收到了 | Not tonight. I have to write to my mother. Otherwise she wouldn't know whether I received the money or |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 沒有呢. | not. |
| | A: | 我想你一定是要給你的女朋友寫信. | I believe you will certainly be writing to your girl friend. |
| | B: | 也許.可是你比我不但寫得多,並且每封信寫的也比我長. | Perhaps! But you write not only more frequent but also longer letters than I do. |
| 2. | A: | 美國yóujèng辦得很好. | The American postal service is very good. |
| | B: | 怎麼好? | In what way do you mean? |
| | A: | 他們老是想法子給ji-信的人跟收信的人很多方便.就是在公路上也有yóujèngjyú的車,叫公路yóujèngjyú.並且老是想用最快的法子送信.有的大城,雖然、平信也用飛機送. | They always try to think of ways to make postal services convenient for people. On the highway they have postal vehicles, called highway post offices. They always try to find the fastest way of delivering mail. In some big cities they use planes even for ordinary mail. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B: | 那麼yóujèngjyú一定用很多人了. | Then the post offices must be employing a lot of people. |
| A: | 用的人真不少,每年十二月的時候,yóujèngjyú特別忙,用的人更多.Yóujèngjyú的車不夠用還得用軍dwèi的dzàijùng車送信呢. | They do. Every year in December the post offices are especially busy, and they employ more people. The post offices do not have enough trucks. They have to use military trucks to deliver mail. |
| B: | 怎麼有那麼多的信? | How come there is so much mail? |
| A: | 因為那個時候人人都給家裏人或是朋友拜年,拜節,送東西;寄到國外的也特別多. | It's because at that time everyone writes to his family and friends to wish them a Happy New Year and festival, or sends gifts. There is also a lot of mail going abroad. |
| B: | 怎麼寄到國外去? | Why do they send it abroad? |
| A: | 美國不是有很多軍dwèi在外國麼?在那個時候他們特別想家,可是没法子回来跟家裏人在一塊兒,他們特別 | Aren't there many American troops in foreign countries? They are homesick but cannot go home to be with their families. They wish very much that their families and friends |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 希望家裏人,朋友給他們 jì信, jì東西呢. 所以 yóujèngjyú在十一月的時候就開始忙了. | send them mail and gifts. Therefore the post offices start getting busy in November. |
| B: | 那個時候 jì包gwǒ的特別多了吧? | There must be quite a lot of parcel post at that time. |
| A: | 多得不得了, jì東西或是買 yóu票都得站dwèi 呢. | Yes, a lot of it. One has to stand and wait in line to buy stamps or mail a parcel. |

## V. READING

### A. Characters (Nos. 504-510)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 504. | 郵<br>(邮) | yóu | BF: mail | 郵差 - mail man<br>郵票 - postage stamp<br>郵費 - postage<br>郵政局 - Post Office |
| 505. | 政 | jèng | BF: government, administration | |
| 506. | 局 | jyú | BF: office, a bureau | |
| 507. | 寄 | jì | V: mail | 寄信 - mail letters |
| 508. | 航 | háng | BF: sail, navigate | 航空信 - air mail |
| 509. | 掛 | gwà | V: hang | 掛號 - register |
| 510. | 重 | jùng | SV: be heavy | 重機槍 - heavy machine gun<br>重量 - weight |

## B. 句子

1. 請問,郵政局在那兒?

2. 就在那個火車站的左邊兒,藥房的右邊兒.

3. 那麼郵政局就是在火車站跟藥房的中間了.

4. 對了.看你的樣子好像是剛到這個城來shr的.

5. 不錯.我是在這個營chyū受基本syùn練的.

6. 受基本 syùn 練.那麼你是一個新兵了.

7. 是的.所以要寄一封航空掛號信.

8. 是寄給你家裏的人麼?

9. 是寄給我父母親的,報告我rùwǔ 的情sying.

10. 這封信好像太重,大概得多tyē郵票.

## C. Gù 事

白大為到美國西部的一個營 chyū 受基本 syùn 練.幾天以後他寫了一封信用航空掛號寄給 他父母親.以下是他寫的信:

父母親*大人:

我一到了這個地方就想寫信給兩位大人，可是非常忙,一點兒寫信的工夫都沒有.希望兩位大人別因為這個事情不高興.

兩位大人送我到飛機場,半個鐘頭以後,飛機就起飛了.從空中往地面看,好看極了.高山也不覺得高.山,河,房子甚麼的,都在我們底下過去.我們看見太平洋的時候我就知道已經到了美國西部了.

我下了飛機就坐公共汽車去報到.那時候天已經黑了.那天晚上有一個音樂會,我跟別的新兵一塊兒聽去.回來就睡覺.睡的很好.

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* 大人 Chinese courtesy term for elders (like parents and teachers).

**L. 81**

第二天天還沒亮,我們就起來忙着洗臉,收shr東西,吃早飯.Li刻就到教練場集合去了.有一個上士跟我們說了很多話,告訴我們,我們應當知道的事情.他離開的時候,我問我旁邊的一個新兵說,剛才跟我們說話的是誰.另外一個新兵說「他是我們的母親」我就想起了您來了!

那天他們發給了我服裝跟裝備.我穿上軍服,看着很不錯.再過幾天我要照一張像片寄給兩位大人.

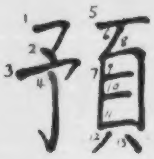
母親,我走的時候您怕我沒錢用,說要給我寄錢來. 請别寄來,存在銀行裏頭吧.

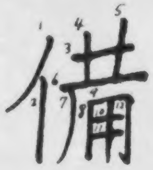
希望兩位大人夏天到這兒來旅行,也希望兩位大人都好.

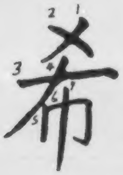
兒
大為
八月三十一日.

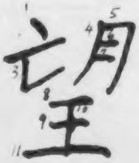
## VI. WRITING

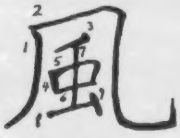
### A. Writing (characters 331-335)











### B. Radicals

1. 頁 (a page, 181) as in: 預
2. 亻 (man, 9) as in: 備
3. 巾 (napkin, 50) as in: 希
4. 月 (moon, 74) as in: 望
5. 風 (wind, 182) as the word: 風

# LESSON 82

## 1. Structural Dialogue

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. A: | 美國的郵政局多不多,辦得怎麼樣? | Are there many post offices in the States? How well are they managed? |
| B: | 美國的郵政局不但多,也有syàulyu.無論大城,小城,或是鄉下,都有郵政局. | There are not only many post offices in the States, but they are also efficient. In the big cities, small towns, or in the countryside, there are post offices everywhere. |
| A: | 無論那兒,郵差都送信麼? | Do postmen deliver mail everywhere? |
| B: | 不但在城裏送信,在鄉下也送信. | They deliver mail in the cities and also in the countryside. |
| A: | 在鄉下怎麼送信呢? | How do they deliver mail in the country? |
| B: | 每家都放一個信syāng在公路旁邊兒,郵局每天用汽車送信.鄉下人不但用信syāng收信,也可以把要寄的信放在裏頭. | Each family places a mail box by the side of the highway. The post offices have trucks delivering mail every day. The country folks not only use the mail box to receive their mail but also to leave outgoing mail for the postman to pick up. |
| A: | 你說美國無論甚麼地方都有郵政局,公路上也有麼? | You said that in the States there are post offices everywhere. Are there any on the highway? |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | B: | 不但公路上有, lwún 船上也有.公路上的郵政局是在車上,那個車叫公路郵局. | Not only are they on the highway but also on board ships. The post offices on the highway are on vehicles which are called highway post offices. |
| | A: | 航空信是用飛機送信, 快極了. | Air mail letters are delivered by airplanes. They arrive extremely fast. |
| | B: | 美國不但航空信用飛機送,有的城平信也用飛機送. | In the States, not only is airmail delivered by airplanes, ordinary mail in some cities is also delivered by airplanes. |
| 2. | A: | 敵人被我們 hūngjī 了以後,情sying 怎麼樣? | What is the situation now that the enemy has been bombarded by us? |
| | B: | 不但汽油 kù 被我們打中了, swǔnshr 很大,連飛機場也被我們打中了,不能用了. | Not only was the gasoline depot hit by us, causing severe losses, but the airport was also damaged. It can no longer be used. |
| | A: | 汽油 kù 完全 shāu 了麼? | Was the gasoline depot burnt completely? |
| | B: | 不但汽油 kù 完全 shāu 了,營房也 shāu 了不少. | Not only was the gasoline depot burnt completely, many of the barracks were also burnt down. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A: | 敵人的軍dwèi完全chètwèi了麼? | Have the enemy troops withdrawn completely? |
| B: | 不但軍dwèi完全chètwèi了,所有的裝備也都帶走了. | Not only have the troops all been withdrawn, all equipment was also taken away. |
| 3. A: | 敵人不但用飛機來jēnchá我們的jèn地,也叫人偷偷兒的來jēnchá我們軍dwèi的情syíng. | The enemy not only used airplanes to reconnoiter our positions, he also sent people to sneak inside our place to reconnoiter the condition of our troops. |
| B: | 用飛機來jēnchá,我們容易知道,可是叫人偷偷兒的來jēnchá,就沒法子知道了. | When they use airplanes to reconnoiter, we can easily discover them. But when they send people over to reconnoiter, it is very difficult for us to know about it. |
| A: | 敵人沒攻ji我們以前,不但得有很詳細的情報,也得有很好作戰的jìhwà. | Before the enemy attacks us, he not only has to have detailed intelligence reports, he also has to have very good battle plans. |
| B: | 無論敵人得到多麼詳細的情報,有多麼好的作戰jìhwà,要是他們的裝備不夠,兵沒有很好的syùn練,一定打不過我們. | No matter how good their intelligence work is and how good their battle plans are, if they don't have enough equipment and their soldiers don't have very good training, they can't win. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A: | 我們的兵不但受了很好的syùn練, wǔchì也是最新shr̀的.所以我覺得這一次戰事,我們可以很容易把敵人打敗了. | Our soldiers not only had good training, their weapons are also the latest. Therefore, I think we can defeat the enemy very easily. |
| | B: | 不但你跟我是那麼想,我們所有的兵也那麼想.所以我們不但可以打bài敵人,也可以很快的叫他們tōusyáng呢! | Not only do you and I both think so, our soldiers also think so. Therefore, we can not only defeat them but can also make them surrender quickly. |
| 4. | A: | 公路上有敵人的軍dwèi跟車沒有 ? | Are there enemy vehicles and soldiers on the highway? |
| | B: | 我們的飛機沒去 hūngjà以前有.我們的飛機一到,他們就都sàn 開了. | There were enemy vehicles and troops before our planes went there to bomb them. As soon as our planes arrived, they all dispersed. |
| | A: | 他們受的swǔnshr大不大 ? | Were their losses heavy? |
| | B: | 他們受的swǔnshr很大.不但很多車都被我們 jà壞了,兵也死了不少. | Their losses were heavy. Not only were many vehicles damaged by us, many of their soldiers were killed by us also. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A: | 他們這個單位一定要chètwèi了. | This unit of theirs will certainly retreat. |
| B: | 不但這個單位要chètwèi,別的單位也要chètwèi,要不然就都給我們包wéi了. | Not only will this unit retreat, their other units will also retreat. Otherwise they would all be encircled by us. |
| 5. A: | 你的信沒寄以前得看一看信封兒封上了沒有. | Before you mail the letter, you have to see whether the envelope is sealed or not. |
| B: | 要是忘了把信封兒封上,有問題沒有? | What will happen if I forget to seal the letter? |
| A: | 要是忘了把信封兒封上,沒有甚麼問題;可是要是你怕別人念你的信,最好封上. | If you forget to seal the letter, nothing will happen. But if you are afraid that someone will read your letter, it would be best to seal it. |
| B: | 我的信封兒封上了,可是我沒注意tyē了郵票了沒有. | I sealed my letter. But I did not notice if I put stamps on it or not. |
| A: | 沒放進信syāng以前,得看一看郵票tyē了沒有,郵票tyē得够不够. | Before you drop the letter into the mail box, you have to see if you placed any stamps on it and whether there are enough stamps or not. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | B: | 我的毛病就是常常沒注意這些事情. | My trouble is that I always neglect these details. |
| | A: | 昨天你說要寄包gwǒ給你的朋友,寄了沒有? | Yesterday you said you were going to send a parcel to your friend. Have you sent it? |
| | B: | 還沒呢. | Not yet. |
| | A: | 怎麼還沒寄呢? | Why haven't you sent it? |
| | B: | 沒寄以前想先給他寫一封信. | Before I send it I want to write him first. |
| 6. | A: | 在銀行你不但可以存錢,也可以借錢. | In the bank you can not only deposit money, you can also borrow money. |
| | B: | 存錢的利息跟借錢的利息差不多麼? | Are the interest rates for deposits about the same as for loans? |
| | A: | 存錢的利息沒有借錢的利息高. | The rates for deposits are not as high as those for loans. |
| | B: | 你不但在美國銀行存錢也跟他們借錢麼? | Do you borrow money from banks in the States and deposit money there too? |
| | A: | 我不但在美國銀行存錢借錢並且也把要緊的東西放在他們保險kù裡呢. | Not only do I deposit money in banks in the States and borrow money from them, I also put important articles in their vault. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B: | 這樣你就放心了.就是沒有人在家也不要緊. | This way you will rest assured. Even when nobody is home, it would not matter. |
| A: | 對了. | That is right. |
| B: | 我不但要學你這麼做, 也要告訴我的朋友這麼做. | Not only do I want to imitate you in doing so, I will also tell my friends to do the same. |

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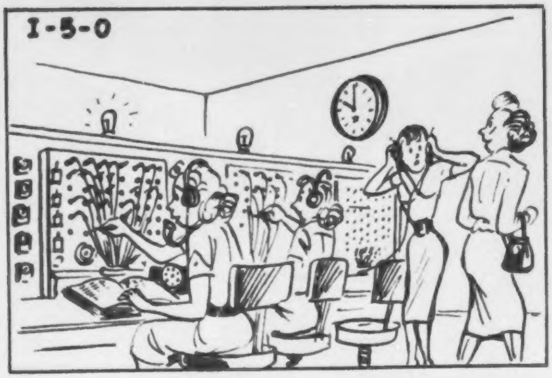
I-5-0



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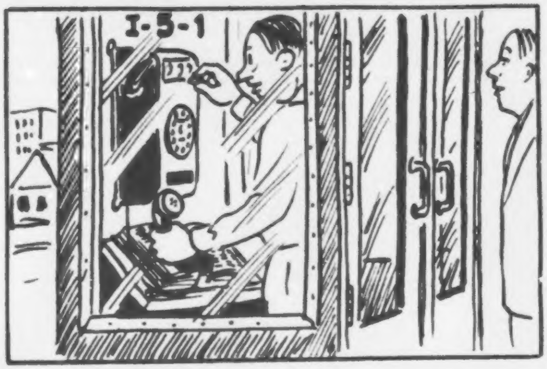
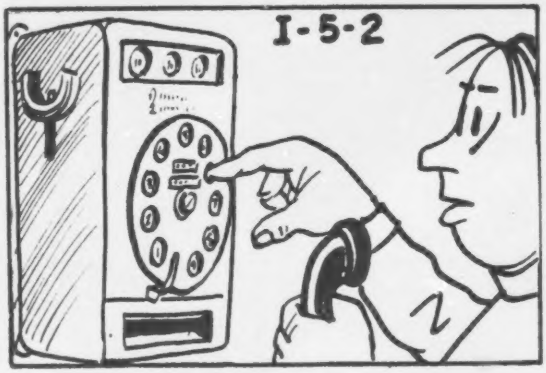


I-5-2



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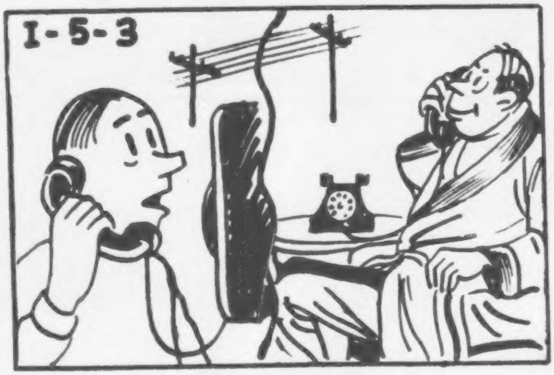

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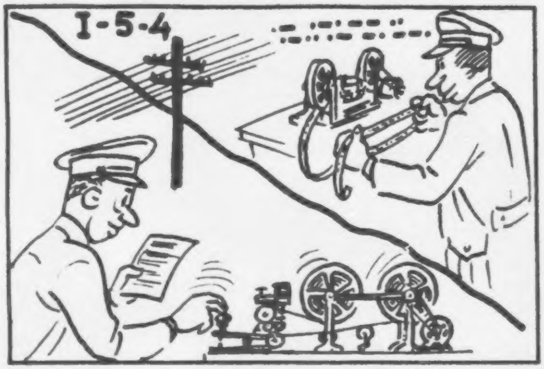
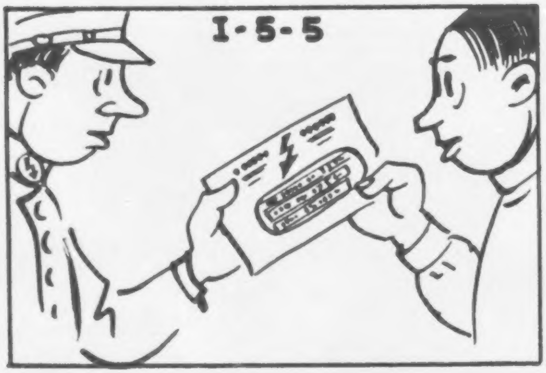


I-5-5



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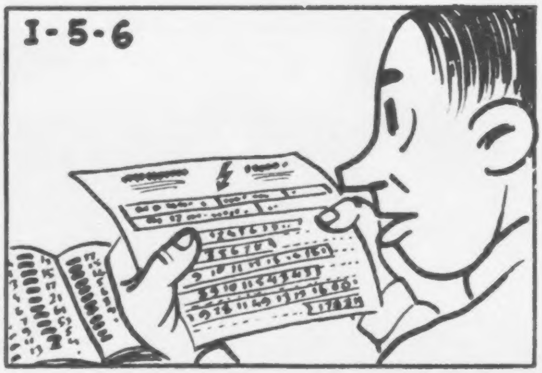

## II. Basic Dialogue

### 張國平跟黃時清談打電報跟打電話的事情

| | |
|---|---|
| 黃: 我想打一個電話,你有電話沒有? | I want to make a telephone call. Do you have a telephone? |
| 張: 我公事房裏沒有,家裏有. | I don't have one in the office, but I have one at home. |
| 黃: 你家離這兒不太近,得走十幾分鐘. | Your home is not too near from here. It takes a little more than ten minutes to walk there. |
| 張: 那個汽車站有一個公用電話shr̀,你可以到那兒去打. | There is a public telephone booth in that bus station. You can phone from there. |
| 黃: 我沒打過,請你跟我一塊兒過去,告訴我怎麼打. | I have never made a telephone call before. Please go over with me and tell me how to do it. |
| 張: 很簡單.你拿一毛錢放進電話機裏再bwō電話號mǎ,兩頭兒的電話就自動的jyē上了.要是那一邊的人在家就可以談話了. | Very simple. Put one dime in the phone, then dial the number. You will be connected with the other end automatically. If the man at the other end is at home, you two will be able to talk. |
| 黃: 要是沒人在家呢? | If there is no one at home, what then? |

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| | |
|---|---|
| 張：那麼,你的錢就可以收回來. | Then your money will be returned to you. |
| 黄：要是有人 jyē 電話呢？ | If there is someone answering the phone, what then? |
| 張：只要有人 jyē,不 gwǎn 是誰,錢都收不回來. | As long as someone answers the phone, no matter who it is, your money will not be returned. |
| 黄：在家裏打就不用花錢了. | If the phone call is made at home, then we don't have to pay, right? |
| 張：對了,可是每月得給錢. | Yes, but you will have to pay by the month. |
| 黄：在公用電話shr̀ 打,每次得一毛錢,也不算太貴.要是不常用電話,家裏就不必有電話機,在外頭打便yi 得多了. | To call from the public phone booth costs 10 cents per call. That is not too expensive. If you don't use the phone very much, you don't have to have a telephone at home. It would be cheaper to make phone calls at the public phone booth. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 張：您的話也對,可是家裏有電話不但方便,並且有時候很要緊.最要緊的就是有病的時候 lì 刻可以請醫生來,有事要叫 jǐngchá 或是 jyòu 護車甚麼的,一打他們就來.所以家裏沒電話不行. | What you said is right too. But when you have a phone at home, it is not only convenient, but sometimes also important. The most important thing is that when someone is sick at home, you can get a doctor. In case of emergency, you can call the police, an ambulance, and so forth. It just would not do not to have a phone at home. |
| 黃：這些事不是天天有的. | These things do not happen every day. |
| 張：一次就夠了.你不應當就注意錢的問題. | Once is enough. You should not just think of the money. |
| 黃：打到別的城去也是一毛錢麼? | Is it also a dime to call another city? |
| 張：不.那要看你打到那兒去.近的地方便 yi,遠的地方很貴.從這兒也可以打到別國去.晚上打比白天打便 yi 的多. | No. It depends on where you are calling. It is not expensive if it is not far. But it is very expensive if it is far. You can also call foreign countries. It is cheaper to call in the evening than in the day time. |
| 黃：給別的地方打電話也會自動就 jyē 上麼? | Can phone calls to other cities be connected automatically? |
| 張：最近在美國有的地方可以.但是多半還是 jyē 線生給 jyē 上的. | This is the case in some places in the States. But in most places operators are still used. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 黃: Jyē線生在那兒呢? | Where is the operator? |
| 張: 電話局有電話交hwàndzǔng機有很多jyē線生忙着給人jyē線. | In the telephone exchange there is a main exchange center. The operators are busily engaged in making connections for people. |
| 黃: 要是電話打不通怎麼辦? | What can be done if a call cannot get through? |
| 張: 你得等他們掛上了.所以有的公事房得用兩個電話機,這樣就不必等了. | You will have to wait till they hang up. Some of the offices use two telephones. In that case they would not have to wait. |
| 黃: 我不知道我朋友的電話號mǎ,怎麼辦呢? | What can I do if I don't know my friend's phone number. |
| 張: 你可以查電話本子. | You can check in the telephone directory. |
| 黃: 要是電話本子裏找不着呢? | If I cannot find it in the telephone directory, what then? |
| 張: 你還可以問jyē線生.你知道麼,你也可以用電話打電報呢? | You can ask the operator. Do you know you can also use the telephone to send telegrams? |
| 黃: 是麼? | Is that true? |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 張: | 是的.你可以打電話到電報局去告訴他們你要說的話.你不必自己到電報局去. | Yes. You can call the telegraph office and tell them what you want to say. You don't have to go to the telegraph office yourself. |
| 黄: | 中國電報局怎麼發電報? | How does the telegraph office send telegrams in China? |
| 張: | 他們用發報機發電報. 先把電報裏的字fānchéng電mǎ.收到電報的時候,用 yì 電本把電 mǎ fānchéng 字. | They use transmitters to send telegrams. They encode the words into numbers first and then send it. When one receives the telegram, he will have to decode the numbers by means of the code book. |
| 黄: | 要是你不要別人知道你說的話有甚麼法子? | What do you do if you don't want other people to know what you say? |
| 張: | 那就得用mìmǎ,不過你得用你自己的mì yàu. | Then you will have to use a secret code, but you have to have your own key to it. |
| 黄: | 在中國的時候我一次電報都沒打過,所以簡直的不懂.請你再給我說一說. | When I was in China, I never sent a telegram. Therefore I don't know anything about it. Please repeat what you've just said. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 張： | 我們中國字，每一個字都有一個號mă，拿一個字來說吧，「錢」字的電mă是「六九二九」或是「KGN」。不但每個字有號mă，月，日跟鐘頭也有。「九七 líng 一」是一月。「九九 líng 一」是一日。「九八 líng 一」是早上一點鐘。 | For each Chinese character there is a number. For instance, the number for "chyán" is "6929" or "KGN". Not only does each character have a number, for months, days, and hours there are special numbers. For January, the number is "9701", for the first day of the month, the number is "9901", for 1 a.m.,the number is "9801". |
| 黃： | 要是沒有 yi 電本就沒法子fān 了。 | If there is no code book available, then a telegram can not be decoded. |
| 張： | 對了，電報局有，書舖裏也賣。 | Right. Telegraph offices have the code; book stores have it for sale also. |

Vocabulary

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40. | bwō (hàumǎ) | 撥(號碼) | V(O): | dial (number) |
| 41. | chètwèi | 撤退 | V: | to withdraw (of troops), retreat |
| 42. | chìyóukù | 汽油庫 | N: | gasoline depot |
| 43. | chíngbàu | 情報 | N: | intelligence |
| 44. | dǎjùng | 打中 | RV: | hit the target |
| 45. | dyànbàu | 電報 | N: | telegraph, telegram |
| 45.1 | dyànbàujyú | 電報局 | N: | telegraph office |
| 46. | dyànhwà | 電話 | N: | telephone, telephone message |
| 46.1 | dyànhwàjyú | 電話局 | N: | telephone office |
| 46.2 | dyànhwà-jyāuhwàn-dzǔngjī | 電話交換總機 | N: | telephone main exchange (apparatus) |
| 46.3 | dyànhwàjī | 電話機 | N: | telephone, telephonic apparatus |
| 46.4 | dyànhwà-běndz | 電話本子 | N: | telephone book |
| 46.5 | dyànhwà-hàumǎ | 電話號碼 | N: | telephone number |
| 47. | dyànmǎ | 電碼 | N: | telegraph or radio code |
| 48. | dz̀dùng | 自動 | SV: | automatic |
| 49. | fābàujī | 發報機 | N: | transmitting set |
| 49.1 | fā dyànbàu | 發電報 | VO: | send out telegraph |
| 50. | fān | 繙 | V: | decode |
| 51. | gūngyùng-dyànhwàshr̀<br>or (dyànhwàtíng) | 公用電話室<br>電話亭 | N: | public telephone booth |
| 52. | jēnchá | 偵察 | V/N: | reconnoitre/reconnaissance |
| 53. | jyēsyànshēng | 接線生 | N: | telephone operator |
| 54. | jyētūng (jyēshang) | 接通 | RV: | complete a phone connection |

## Vocabulary

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54.1 | jyē dyànhwà | 接電話 | VO: | answer the telephone |
| 55. | mìmǎ | 密碼 | N: | secret code |
| 56. | mìyàu | 密鑰 | N: | key (to secret codes) |
| 57. | sànkai | 散開 | RV: | disperse |
| 58. | shēngyīn | 聲音 | N: | noise, sound; voice |
| 59. | swǔnshr̄ | 損失 | V/N: | damage, loss |
| 60. | yìdyànběn | 譯電本 | N: | telegraphic code book |

## III. Grammatical Analysis

1. Note the pattern: Búdàn........(yě)(hái).....,corresponding to the English, "Not only......., but also.....". Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1.1 When he fights, the enemy not only has planes and big guns, but also a considerable number of tanks.

1.2 The use of new weapons not only makes for heavy fire power in the attack, but for speed in retreat.

1.3 Last time when the enemy sent planes to bomb our airfield, not only did he fail to hit it, he also lost five planes.

1.4 Not only do our troops have new equipment, but it is said that they are also well trained.

2. The Nonfunctional Use of the Negative méi

It is confusing to the foreigner to find the Chinese tossing into their conversation the negative prefix méi in situations where occidental logic can find no justification for it. It is not an element in a double negative situation - which is common in English. It does not translate into "not". What does it mean? We can say that in these situations méi is nonfunctional. E.g.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wǒ méichyù yǐchyán<br>Wǒ chyù yǐchyán | both mean "before I went". |

2.1 Exercise - Translate the following sentences into English in the light of 2.

2.11 Wǒmen méidzǒu yǐchyán děi hwàn yīshang.

2.12 Nǐ (méi)shwōhwà yǐchyán děi hǎuhāurde syángsyang.

2.13 Nǐmen (méi)chyù jēnchá yǐchyán děi syān kànkan dìtú.

2.14 Nèige chìchē (méi)hwài yǐchyán, yùng yóu yùngde hěn dwō.

2.15 Díren (méi)chètwèi yǐchyán, tāmen dz̀jǐ syān bǎ tāmende chìyóukù shāule.

2.2 Exercise - Make sentences using the pairs of verbs listed below:

2.21 dzǒu..............jìhwà

2.22 chr̄fàn...........syǐ shǒu

2.23 shwōhwà..........syǎngsyang

2.24 sànkāi...........bàugàu

2.25 shāu dūngsyi.....jyǎnchá

2.26 gūngjǐ...........jēnchá

2.27 jyēdau chíngbàu........jr̄dau

2.28 kāi chìchē............kànkan

2.29 mǎi dūngsyi........jr̄dau mài

2.30 chyù..............dǎ dyànhwà

## IV. Recombination Dialogue

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. A: | Wèi,您那兒? | Hello, who is this? |
| B: | 上海旅館.您找誰? | Hotel Shanghai. To whom do you wish to speak? |
| A: | 勞jyà,我找黃時清先生. | Pardon me, I want to speak to Mr. Hwáng Shŕchíng. |
| B: | 您貴姓? | Who is this speaking? |
| A: | 我姓張,張國平. | My name is Jāng. Jāng Gwópíng. |
| B: | 請您等一等,我給您看一看他在不在.<br>張先生對不起黃先生不在這兒,大概出去了.他一回來就請他給你打電話.您甚麼時候方便? | Please wait a while. I will go and see if he is in. ----------<br>Mr. Jāng. I am sorry, Mr. Hwáng is not in. He has probably gone out. As soon as he comes back, I will tell him to call you. When is it most convenient for you? |
| A: | 從現在起一直到下午三點鐘都在這兒.黃先生一回來就請他給我打一個電話. | I will be here from till three o'clock in the afternoon. When Mr. Hwáng comes back, please tell him to call me. |
| B: | 好,您電話號mǎ是多少號? | Fine. What is your phone number ? |
| A: | 四六一一四. | 46114. |
| B: | 好,黃先生一回來,我就告訴他. | All right. I shall tell Mr. Hwáng as soon as he comes back. |
| A: | 謝謝. | Thank you. |
| B: | 不客氣. | You are welcome. |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | A: | Wèi,您是張先生麼? | Hello, is this Mr. Jāng? |
| | B: | 是,我是張國平.您是誰a? | Yes, this is Jāng Gwópíng. Who is this? |
| | A: | 我是黃時清. | This is Hwáng Shŕchīng. |
| | B: | 黃先生,我聽不出來是你的shēng音. | Mr. Hwáng, I don't recognize your voice. |
| | A: | 我有一點shāng風, késou-的很利害.剛才出去買一點兒藥.你有甚麼事a? | I have a little cold and have been coughing. I just went out and bought some medicine. What's on your mind? |
| | B: | 這兩天都沒有看見你不知道你有甚麼事,所以打一個電話問問你. | I have not seen you the last couple of days. Just wanted to call you and find out how you are doing. |
| | A: | 就是因為shāng風,覺得很不shū服所以都沒出去. | I have not been out lately because I have a cold and feel uncomfortable. |
| | B: | 你得好好兒的休息休息.昨天我jyē到一個包gwǒ,是李美文小姐寄來的.裏頭有一小包東西,是他送給你的.因為他不知道你的地jř.所以請我交給你.你要我就給你送去麼? | You must rest properly. I received a package yesterday from Miss Lee Měiwén. There was a small package for you inside. She sent it care of me because she did not know your address. Do you want me to bring it to you now? |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A: | 不必特別送來過一兩-天我回到公事房的時候你給我帶去吧. | You don't have to make a special trip. When I go back to the office in a couple of days, you can take it there for me. |
| | B: | 好吧,我希望你一兩天就好了.你休息去吧. | Okay, I hope you will be well in a couple of days. You better go rest now. |
| | A: | 謝謝.再見. | Thank you. Good bye. |
| 3. | A: | Wèi,這是上海旅館麼? | Hello, is this Hotel Shanghai? |
| | B: | 是,您找那一位? | Yes. Whom are you looking for? |
| | A: | 我找黃時清,黃先生. | I am looking for Mr. Hwáng Shŕchīng. |
| | B: | 我就是,您是那一位? | This is Mr. Hwáng speaking. Who is this please? |
| | A: | 時清,我是國平,你還沒回來辦公,shāng風怎麼樣,好一點了麼? | Shŕchīng, this is Gwópíng. You haven't been back to the office. How is your cold? Is it better? |
| | B: | 差不多好了.可是精神還不大好.所以再休息一天. | I have almost gotten over the cold, but am still not up to par. So I shall rest another day. |
| | A: | 因為你有一封電報.所以我li刻就給你打電話. | I called you immediately because you have a telegram here. |

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|---|---|---|
| B: | 是那兒來的？ | Where is it from? |
| A: | 不知道,信封封着沒法知道. | I don't know. The envelope is sealed. |
| B: | 請你替我看一看,fān出來,念給我聽,好不好？ | Would you please decode it and read it to me? |
| A: | 好,我希望不是甚麼要緊事.你別着jí. | Okay, I hope there is nothing serious. Don't worry. |
| | (過了半天) | (A long while later) |
| B: | 誰給我打的,甚麼事？ | Whom is it from and what does it say? |
| A: | 是你母親打來的,說好久沒jyē到你的信.他寫了好幾封信給你,可是都沒jyē到你的回信,所以要你li刻回一封電報. | It is from your mother. She says she hasn't received a letter from you for a long time. She wrote you a few letters, but never received an answer. She wants you to send her a telegram. |
| B: | 我一聽說有電報就syà了一跳.我因為這個月太忙,現在又shāng風所以一直都沒寫信給他.我今天應當先給他打一個電報,再寫一封信,詳細的告訴他為甚麼那麼忙.謝謝你通知我. | As soon as I heard that there was telegram for me, I got scared. I have been busy these few months, and now have a cold, so I have not written to her. I shall send her a telegram today and write her a letter, telling her in detail why I have not written to her. Thank you for letting me know. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A: | 不謝.再見吧. | You are welcome. Good bye. |
| | B: | 别掛上.勞jyà,告訴高先生今天晚上的jīwěi酒會我不能tsān加了.真是對不起.我不知道他的電話號mǎ.所以不能給他打電話.請你替我說說,好不好? | Please don't hang up. Would you tell Mr. Gāu that I will be unable to attend his cocktail party tonight. I don't know his telephone number, so please tell him for me, will you? |
| | A: | 好,等一會兒我看見他就跟他說一說. | All right, I shall tell him when I see him a little later. |
| | B: | 好,謝謝,再見. | Fine. Thank you. Good bye. |
| 4. | A: | Wèi,你那兒 a? | Hello, who is this, please? |
| | B: | 美西 電報局. | Měisyī Telegraph Office. |
| | A: | 我要打一個電報. | I want to send a telegram. |
| | B: | 請你告訴我你姓甚麼,名字叫甚麼,跟你的地jř. | Please tell me your name and address. |
| | A: | 我是黃時清.我住在上海旅館二lóu.二三六號. | My name is Hwáng Shŕchīng. Address is Room 236, second floor, Hotel Shanghai. |
| | B: | 你的電話號 mǎ? | What is your telephone number? |
| | A: | 是四六一一四號. | 46114. |
| | B: | 你要給誰打電報? | To whom do you wish to send the telegram? |
| | A: | Nyǒuywē第五街,一三六líng號,黃明太太. | To Mrs. Hwáng Míng, 1360 Fifth Avenue, New York. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B: | 好,請你告訴我要說的是甚麼吧. | Okay, please tell me what you want to say. |
| A: | 電報已經收到,我很好,因為事情很忙所以沒寫信,詳細情形今天用航空信報告. | Your telegram has been received. I am very well. I have not written you because I have been busy. I will write to you in detail today by airmail. |
| B: | 還有甚麼? | Anything else? |
| A: | 就這樣,謝謝. | That is all, thank you. |
| B: | 謝謝. | Thank you. |

## V. READING

### A. Characters (Nos. 511-518)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 511. | 接 | jyē | V: receive, get | 接wěn - kiss<br>接到 - received<br>接通了 - complete a phone connection<br>接線生 - telephone operator<br>接電話 - answer the telephone |
| 512. | 繙 | fān | V: translate, interpret, decode | 繙 yì - translate, interpret<br>繙 yì 官 - official interpreter or translator |
| 513. | 碼 | mǎ | M: yard | 碼頭 - wharf<br>mì碼 - secret code |
| 514. | 形 | syíng | BF: form, figure | 情形 - condition, situation |
| 515. | 室 | shr̀ | BF: office, room | 辦公室 - office<br>公用電話室 - public telephone booth |
| 516. | 解 | jyě | V: loosen, untie | 解決 - solve, settle |

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 517. | 租 | dzū | V: rent, lease | 租房 - rent a house<br>出租 - for rent<br>出租汽車 - taxicab |
| 518. | 密 | mì | BF: close, secret | 密碼 - secret code<br>密碼 dài字 - secret code used to represent Chinese characters<br>密yàu - key (to secret codes) |

## B. 句子

1. 我接到了一封航空快信,是一個朋友要我到碼頭去接他的.

2. 這封信是他沒走以前寄的,三天以後我就收到了.

3. 信裡頭他說船快到舊金山的時候,他要在船上發給我一封電報告訴我到那個碼頭去接他.

4. 這種的電報不是mì 密的,不用密碼.

5. 舊金山碼頭的情形我知道得很清楚,所以他請我去接他.

6. 我沒有汽車,想坐火車去,可以在候車室先休息休息再去接他.

7. 候車室有公用電話室,我也可以打電話叫出租汽車把我送到碼頭去.

8. 他不會說英文,我得替他繙yì. 這個問題dàu 容易解決,別的就不gǎn 說了.

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C. Gù 事

高山美子是一個很美的小姐.他父親是一個日本人,在中國做了十年的買賣,跟一個中國女人結了婚.高山美子很像中國人,他會說很好的中國話.所以人都想他是中國人.他喜歡跳 wǔ, 唱歌也唱得非常好.很多人——當然男人最多——喜歡他.人不知道他的真名字,就叫他高小姐.

高小姐最喜歡跟中國的軍官做朋友.所以無論是在 jīwěi 酒會,跳 wǔ 會,音樂會都可以看見高小姐跟中國軍官在一塊兒.常常聽軍官們談話.

高小姐不但很美;並且看他的樣子好像非常有錢 shr 的.他穿的都是最好看的衣 shang, 坐的都是最新的汽車.別人想他存在銀行的錢一定不少.郵政局常有他的信,也許很多人因為他很美,都寫信

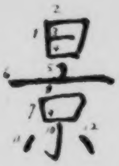
給他.他常到電報局去打電報.他發的電報所說的都是做買賣的事情.

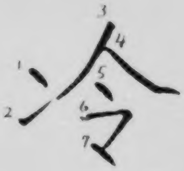
有一天晚上,有人看見高小姐很 mì 密的到日本領事館去,就覺得很奇怪.因為日本那個時候 jàn 了中國的地方,所以中國人多半不喜歡在中國的日本人.特別不喜歡日本的軍人.現在高小姐很 mì密的到日本領事館去,就想他一定是作情報工作.中國人就非常注意他.他們才知道他所發的電報都是密碼,繙出來都是中國軍事的情報.

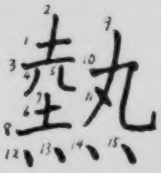
高小姐後來也知道中國人注意他.有一天高小姐忽然死了.日本領事館的人把他送到日本去.有的人說他死的原 gu 是因為中國人不喜歡他,有的人說他用死的法子把一個最 mì 密的情報帶到日本去.可是現在還沒有人知道是甚麼原 gu.

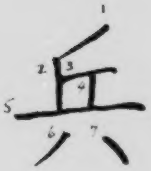
## VI. WRITING

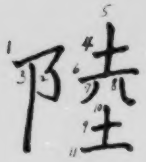
### A. Writing (characters 336-340)











### B. Radicals

1. 日 (sun, 72) as in: 景
2. 冫 (ice, 15) as in: 冷
3. 灬 (fire, 86) as in: 熱
4. 八 (eight, 12) as in: 兵
5. 阝 (a mound, 170) as in: 陸

# LESSON 83

## I. Military Subject

### 白大海跟李Jōu談syùn練士兵的事情.

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| 白: 上一次我們談了很多關yu新兵syùn練的事情,因為時間不夠沒都說完.今天再談一談關於別的syùn練,好不好? | Last time we talked a lot about the training of new soldiers. Because we ran out of time, we did not finish that subject. Shall we talk some more about training today? |
| 李: 好極了,我們先談jàngài通過場的問題,以後再談lù營好不好? | Very good. First let us talk about the problem of passing through the obstacle course, and then we'll talk about camping, O.K.? |
| 白: 好,jàngài通過場的syùn練是每個士兵一定得有的syùn練. | Good. The training in passing through an obstacle course is required of every soldier. |
| 李: 你先告訴我jàngài通過場上都有甚麼,怎麼syùn練,以後再告訴我為甚麼這種syùn練最要緊,好不好? | First tell me what there is on the obstacle course, and how the training goes. Then tell me why this training is so important. |
| 白: 好,jàngài通過場上有各種的jàngàiwù. | O.K., On the obstacle course there are all kinds of obstacles. |

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| 李：大概是些甚麼? | What are they in general? |
| 白：像鐵 sžwǎng, chyáng, háugōu, 甚麼的. | Barbed wire entanglements, walls, trenches, and so forth. |
| 李：要syùn練士兵怎麼通過像這樣的jàng àiwù,對不對? | This is to train the soldiers how to pass through obstacles like these, right? |
| 白：是的通過jàng àiwù不是容易的事情,特別是在打jàng 打得很利hài 的時候,平常沒有受過syùn練到時候就不知道怎麼辦了. | Right. Passing through these obstacles is not a simple job, especially, when the battle is fierce. Those who have never had training would not know what to do. |
| 李：士兵怎麼通過 jàngàiwù 呢? | How do the soldiers pass through these obstacles? |
| 白：Pèng見jàngàiwù的時候得pá過去再跳下來,或是 pá 下來有時候得用shéngswǒ,甚麼的. | When they encounter any obstacles, they would sometimes have to crawl over and jump down, or crawl down. Sometimes they have to use ropes, etc. |
| 李：這樣的syùn練真很要緊.不但對身體有好chù,並且對士兵的syìnggé也是一種很好的syùn練. | This kind of training is really important. Not only is it good for their body, but it is also good training for their disposition. |

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| 白: | 對了.能通過 jàngàiwù 對於他們的syìnggé syùn練 有很大的幫助.受過這種 syùn 練以後,無論他們pèng 見甚麼很難的事情也可以想法子做好. | Yes. The ability to pass through obstacles is a great help in the training of their disposition. After going through this kind of training, no matter what difficult situation they might encounter later, they would always be able to find a way out. |
| 李: | 這就可以算是打了一半 shèngjàng 了 . | This can be considered as half way to victory. |
| 白: | 他們不但要通過 jàngàiwù, 也得syùn 練在各種情形下作戰. | They not only have to pass through obstacles, but also have to learn how to fight under various conditions. |
| 李: | 甚麼樣的情形呢? | What kinds of conditions? |
| 白: | 比方說,在夜裏作戰,在很熱的地方作戰,在很冷的地方作戰,在樹lín子裏頭作戰,甚麼的,都得有很好的syùn 練. | For instance,fighting at night, in hot areas, in cold regions, in the woods, and so forth. They have to have good training for each condition. |
| 李: | Lù 營也是一種 syùn練吧 ? | Is camping also a kind of training? |
| 白: | 是的.打jàng的時候在前線沒有營房.所以得dā jàngmù lù營. | Yes, there are no barracks at the front. Therefore, they have to build tents to camp in. |

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| 李: Jàngmù 很簡單, dā 起來很容易, lù 營chyū 沒有營chyū 那麼 shū服. | Tents are simple to build. Of course, camping grounds would not be as comfortable as barracks. |
| 白: 作戰的時候不能jyǎng shū 服所以得先讓士兵在這種不shū 服的情syíng受 syùn 練,到了作戰的時候就不覺得了. | You can't think of comfort during combat. That is why soldiers have to be trained under uncomfortable conditions, so that when they fight under uncomfortable conditions, they would not feel them anymore. |
| 李: Lù 營的時候得有士兵 shǒuwèi 吧? | Are there guards on the camping ground? |
| 白: 當然的, 有 shǒuwèi 也有 syúnlwó. | Of course, there are both guards and patrols. |
| 李: 夜裏看不見東西,認不出來是我們的士兵還是敵人,怎麼辦呢? | At night when you can't see and can't identify who the enemies are and who your own people are, what would you do? |
| 白: 我們用口lìng. | We use passwords. |
| 李: 怎麼用? | How do you use them? |
| 白: 要知道來的人是我們的士兵還是敵人就叫「口lìng!」來的人要是回dá 得對,就知道是我們的士兵,要是回dá 錯了就知道是敵人. | If you want to know whether the soldier coming towards you is your man or not, you yell "password". If the man answers correctly, then he |

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| | is your man. If not, you would know he is your enemy. |
| 李：怎麼知道是對,還是錯呢? | How do you know this is right or wrong? |
| 白：每天晚上都有每天晚上的口lìng.我們軍dwèi夜裏有rèn務的人都應當知道那天的口lìng是甚麼. | We have a "password" every night. All soldiers who have duties to perform that night must know the password for that night. |
| 李：要是口lìng dá的對呢? | If the answer is right? |
| 白：就可以通過. | Then he can pass. |
| 李：回dá得不對呢? | If not? |
| 白：不但不能通過,還得受jyǎn查. | Not only would he not be allowed to pass, he would also have to be searched. |
| 李：要是不服從或是跑了呢? | If he does not obey or if he runs away, what would you do? |
| 白：我們shǒu wèi或是syún lwó的士兵就可以開鎗. | Our guard or patrolman could shoot him. |

## II. Interrogation Exercise

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| Interrogator: | 你的名字叫甚麼? | What is your name? |
| POW: | 我叫毛明. | I am called Máu Míng. |
| Int: | 你是在甚麼地方給我們fú lwǒ的? | Where were you captured? |
| POW: | 昨天夜裏在離這兒不遠的一個樹lín子裏給你們fú lwǒ 的. | Last night in the woods not far from here. |
| Int: | 你夜裏在樹lín子裏做甚麼 ? | What were you doing in the woods at night? |
| POW: | 我是打lyè走錯了路的. | I went astray on a hunting trip. |
| Int: | 你住在那兒 ? | Where do you live? |
| POW: | 我住在離這兒幾十英里路的一個地方叫黃山. | I live in a place called Hwáng Shān several score miles from here. |
| Int: | 你是做甚麼的 ? | What is your occupation? |
| POW: | 我是在一家五金電料行裏做事的. | I work in a hardware store. |
| Int: | 跟你一塊兒出來的一共有幾個人 ? | How many people were out together with you? |
| POW: | 一共三個人.我走錯了路.他們兩個人不知道到那兒去了. | Three. I took the wrong road. I don't know where they are. |
| Int: | 為甚麼pèng見我們的時候你想跑?要是真的走錯了路看見我們一定很高興.你不是打lyè 來的.我們不要費時候,好不好 ? | Why did you try to run when you saw us? If you had really been lost, you should have been very happy when you saw us. You were not a hunter. Let's not waste any more time. |

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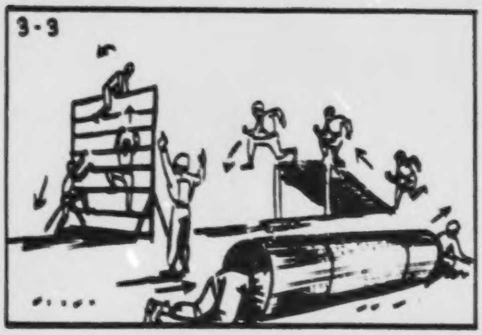
| POW: | 你叫我說甚麼呢？ | What do you want me to say? |
| Int: | 你的 rèn 務是來jēn chá我們 jèn地對不對？ | Your mission here is to reconnoiter our position, right? |
| POW: | 對的,也jēn chá 你們有甚麼 fángyù 工事有甚麼jàngàiwù, 甚麼的. | Right. Also to reconnoiter what kind of defense works you have, what obstacles you have, and so forth. |
| Int: | 你得到情報以後用甚麼法子報告？ | How do you make a report after you have obtained information? |
| POW: | 用發報機發密碼報告. | I use a transmitter to send a report in secret code. |
| Int: | 發報機在甚麼地方？ | Where is the transmitter? |
| POW: | 在黃山的一個酒dyàn的地下室裏頭. | It is in the basement of a liquor store at Hwáng Shān. |
| Int: | 關 yu 我們的 jèn 地情形,你已經做了甚麼報告了？ | What kind of reports have you made on our position? |
| POW: | 你們syúnlwó得很緊.我們沒法子jēn chá 甚麼,所以我想夜裏來jēnchá就給你們fúlwǒ了. | You have been patrolling very actively. We had no way of getting any information. We thought we would come at night to look around. Then I was captured. |



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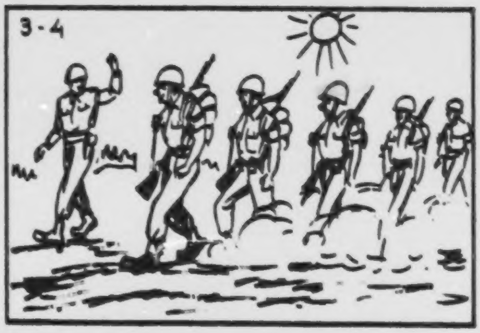

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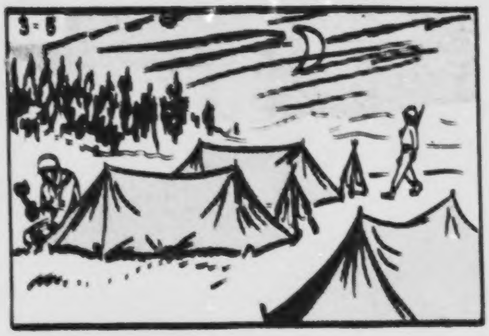

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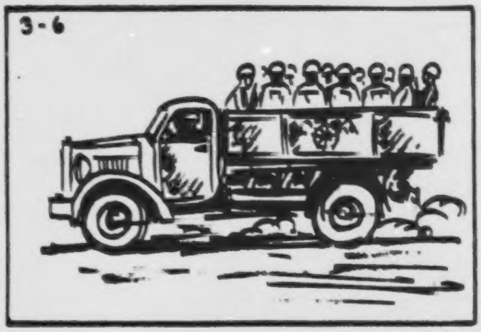

3-6

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| Int: | 你告訴我你們的密碼,我們就讓你回去. | If you tell me the secret code, we will let you go back. |
| POW: | 對不起,我不能告訴你. | Sorry, I cannot tell you that. |
| Int: | 你用無線電話機發消息沒有? | Did you ever use radiophones to send in reports? |
| POW: | 無線電話機或是電話我都不用.因為很容易讓別人知道.用密碼無線電報報告情報,別人沒法子知道我發的dàu底是甚麼消息. | I didn't use either a radiophone or a telephone because these are very easily discovered by other people. No one can find out what I send if I use the radio and send secret coded messages. |
| Int: | 你、的sz̄lìng部的無線電通信ywán用的是明文通信還是密碼? | Do radio operators at your headquarters use clear messages or secret code? |
| POW: | 關yu地tú的通syùn用密碼,別的都用明文通信. | Concerning maps, they use a secret code. In other work they use clear messages. |
| Int: | 你們常hwàn密碼麼? | Do you change your code frequently? |
| POW: | 每三天hwàn一次,要是你們知道了我們就hwàn. | They are changed once every three days. If you knew our code, it would be changed immediately. |
| Int: | 下一次是甚麼時候hwàn? | When will you change it next? |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| POW: | 我們是上禮拜hwàn的.現在也許就要 hwàn了. | It was changed last week. It will probably be changed again at any moment. |
| Int: | 你們用的無線電機是那一種的? | What kind of radio did you use? |
| POW: | 是Sū Lyán做的. | It is made in Russia. |
| Int: | 聽得清楚麼? | Could you hear clearly? |
| POW: | 在樹lin子裏聽不清楚,shēng音太小. | In the woods we could not hear very clearly. The volume was low. |
| Int: | 你們的連部在那兒? | Where is your company headquarters? |
| POW: | 離這兒不到八十英里. | Not quite eighty miles from here. |
| Int: | 你們的連部有幾個無線電話機? | How many radiophones do you have in your company headquarters? |
| POW: | 我們有十個. | We have ten. |
| Int: | 要是天氣不好對yu收無線電syāu息有沒有問題? | If the weather is bad, would the reception be affected? |
| POW: | 要是在發電報跟收電報的中間有很高的山,就有問題. | If there is a high mountain between the two stations, the reception would be affected. |
| Int: | 你們今天晚上的口ling是甚麼? | What is your password tonight? |

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| POW: | 我不知道. | I don't know. |
| Int: | 你出來jēn chá,要是你不知道口lìng.你怎麼回到你的jèn地去? | You came out to reconnoiter. If you don't know the password, how do you get back to your position? |
| POW: | 我剛才忘了,syingkwēi現在想起來了.今天晚上的口ling是"好天氣". | I just forgot, now I remember. The password for tonight is "good weather". |
| Int: | 你們jèn地外頭有鐵sžwǎng麼? | Is there any barbed wire entanglement outside your position? |
| POW: | 有各種的鐵sžwǎng. | There are all kinds of them. |
| Int: | 我們的jēn chá飛機看見你們jèn地後頭有不少jàngmù有人在那兒lù 營麼? | Our reconnaissance planes discovered camps behind your position. Are there people camping there? |
| POW: | 沒有人在那兒lù 營.就是些bǔ 給,我們知道你們沒有hūngjà機,所以不怕你們來hūngjà. | Nobody is camping there. It consists only of our supplies. We know that you did not have any bombers, therefore we are not afraid of your bombing. |
| Int: | 好吧,你先回戰 fú營,我明天再問你別的. | All right. You can go back to the POW camp now. I will ask you more questions tomorrow. |

Vocabulary

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61. | bǐfāngshwō | 比方說 | PH: | for example |
| 61.1 | bǐfāng | 比方 | N: | example |
| 62. | dzài gè jǔng chíngsyíng-syà | 在各種情形下 | PH: | under various kinds of situations |
| 62.1 | dzài.......chíngsyíngsyà | 在……情形下 | PH: | under.......circumstances |
| 63. | gèjǔng | 各種 | N: | various kinds |
| 63.1 | gè | 各 | NU(M/Sp): | all, various, each |
| 63.2 | gègwó | 各國 | N: | each nation |
| 63.3 | gèyàng(r) | 各樣(兒) | M: | every kind of |
| 64. | gwānyu | 關於 | CV: | concerning, with respect to |
| 65. | háugōu | 壕溝 | N: | trench |
| 66. | jàngàiwù | 障碍物 | N: | obstacle, obstruction |
| 66.1 | jàngài | 障碍 | N: | obstacle |
| 66.2 | jàngài-tūnggwòchǎng | 障碍通過場 | N: | obstacle course |
| 67. | jàngmù | 帳幕 | N: | tent |
| 68. | kāichyāng | 開槍 | VO: | open fire |
| 68.1 | kāipàu | 開砲 | VO: | open artillery fire |
| 69. | kǒulìng | 口令 | N: | password |
| 69.1 | wènkǒulìng | 問口令 | VO: | challenge (password) |
| | hǎnkǒulìng | 喊口令 | VO: | challenge (password) |
| 69.2 | dákǒulìng | 答口令 | VO: | reply (password) |
| 70. | lùyíng | 露營 | VO: | camp in the open |

## Vocabulary

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70.1 | lùyíngchyū | 露營區 | N: | bivouac |
| 71. | míngwén-tūngsyìn | 明文通信 | N: | clear message |
| 72. | rènwù | 任務 | N: | mission |
| 73. | shèngjàng | 勝仗 | N: | victory |
| 73.1 | dǎshèngjàng | 打勝仗 | VO: | win a battle |
| 74. | shéngswǒ | 繩索 | N: | rope |
| 75. | shr̀bīng | 士兵 | N: | enlisted men |
| 76. | shùlín(dz) | 樹林(子) | N: | woods |
| 77. | syìnggé | 性格 | N: | character, temperament |
| 78. | syìngkwēi | 幸虧 | A: | fortunately |
| 79. | syúnlwó | 巡邏 | V/N: | patrol |
| 80. | tūnggwò | 通過 | RV: | pass, go through |
| 81. | wúsyàn-dyànhwàjī | 無線電話機 | N: | radiophone |

## III. Grammatical Analysis

### 1. The Pattern

syìngkwēi...............yàuburán
(fortunately............otherwise)

1.1 Exercise - Translate into Chinese:

1.11 Fortunately the enemy surrendered before their tanks arrived, otherwise we would have suffered greater loss.

1.12 Fortunately we knew their fortifications and positions, otherwise it would have been very dangerous.

1.13 Fortunately the enemy didn't know where our planes were. Otherwise we would have had no plane left.

1.14 Fortunately I handled the matter in this way, otherwise I should have suffered a loss of $500.

1.15 Fortunately we had already received this information, otherwise our gasoline depot would have been bombed.

### 2. Descriptive Expressions of Degree used as predicate complements of manner or degree. Both stative and functive verbs may be followed by de and a descriptive expression which indicates a manner, degree or resultant state.

Jèige péngyǒude chē hwàide bùnéng dzài dzǒule.

2.1 Exercise - Translate into English:

2.11 Tā bǎ tāde gūngdzwò dzwòwánle, gāusyìngjíle, gāusyìngde shwèibùjáu jyàu le.

2.12 Wǒ chr̄fan chr̄de tài dwōle, chr̄de wǒ jànbuchǐláile.

2.13 Tā shwōhwa shwōde tài chángle, shwōde yǒu hǎusyē rén dōu shwèijáule.

2.14 Tāmende fángdz shāule, shāude shémma dōu méiyǒule.

2.2 Exercise - Translate into Chinese:

2.21 The plane was very high up, so high that I couldn't even see it.

2.22 He spoke so fast that no one could make a word out of it.

2.23 The situation is so bad that no one can do anything about it.

2.24 He gave us the order too late, so late that I didn't have enough time to prepare our plan.

2.25 The driver is so tall that he can't get through the door.

2.26 He is so stupid that he can't open the window.

2.27 He is so smart that he can tell where the enemy's position is even when it is camouflaged.

## IV. Interpretation

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 一個中國上士李文跟一個美國上士Shř文談話有人給fānyì. | A Chinese Sergeant Lee Wen talks with an American Sergeant Sherwin. Someone interprets for them. |
| 李: | 您在您營chyū的rèn務是甚麼? | What are your duties on the post? |
| Shř: | 我gwǎn syùn 練新兵. | I am in charge of training new soldiers. |
| 李: | 貴國syùn練新兵用不用jàngàiwù. | Do you include obstacle training in your new soldier training program? |
| Shř: | 我們的營chyū裏有很大的jàngài通過場,新兵都得在那兒受syùn練. | On our post there is a large obstacle course. All the new soldiers have to receive training there. |
| 李: | 你們的jàngài通過場都有些甚麼jàngàiwù. | What are the obstacles on your obstacle course? |
| Shř: | 甚麼都有.有的jàngàiwù很高得爬過去,有的得用shéngswò才能過去. | There's everything. Some of the obstacles are very high. Soldiers have to climb over them. Sometimes they have to use ropes before they can climb over. |
| 李: | 有鐵sz̄wǎng麼? | Is there any barbed wire entanglement? |
| Shř: | 當然有. | Of course there is. |

| | | |
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| 李: | 新兵得學跳 háugōu 麼? | Do the new soldiers have to learn to jump over trenches? |
| Shř: | 新兵都得學怎麼跳過 háugōu. | All new soldiers have to learn how to jump over trenches. |
| 李: | 通過 jàngàiwù 在新兵 syùn練裏 jàn很要緊的地位. | Overcoming obstacles plays an important part in the new soldiers' training. |
| Shř: | 因為在戰場上一定有很多 jàngàiwù, syùn練的時候要是沒學好怎麼通過,作戰的時候一定很 máfan. | This is because there are bound to be many obstacles on the battle field. If they don't learn well how to overcome them properly while in training, how can they pass through such obstacles. They will have to suffer a great deal in combat. |
| 李: | 通過 jàngàiwù 對新兵的身體跟 syìnggé 都有很多好 chù. | Passing through obstacles is good for the body and the disposition of new soldiers. |
| Shř: | 您說的很對,身體不好的新兵,一定不行.對 syìnggé 怕 máfan 的新兵,也是一種很好的 syùn 練. | You are right. The physically unfit soldiers probably wouldn't be able to do it. It is a good training for soldiers who dislike inconveniences. |
| 李: | 你們的新兵也受 lù 營的 syùn 練麼? | Do your new soldiers also have camp training in the open? |

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| Shř: | 新兵都得常常在外頭lù 營.打jàng 的時候兵不一定有房子住,就得住在jàngmù 或是háugōu 裏所以syùn練的時候也得常常lù 營. | All new soldiers have to camp out frequently. In times of war, there are no houses to live in. They have to live in tents or trenches. Therefore, during training they have to camp out a lot. |
| 李: | 你們的lù 營chyū在你們的營chyū裏頭麼? | Are your camping grounds inside the post? |
| Shř: | 不一定, lù 營不一定都在營chyū裏.有時候在營chyū外頭. | Not always. Camping grounds are not necessarily inside the post. Sometimes they are outside the post. |
| 李: | Lù 營的時候有沒有shǒuwèi? | Are there guards while camping? |
| Shř: | Lù 營的時候一定得有shǒuwèi,有人到, lù 營chyū來就得問口lìng. | While camping we have to have guards. Whoever comes to the camp should be asked the password. |
| 李: | 來的人dá 口lìng,dá的不對,就開槍麼? | Do you shoot at people who do not have the right password? |
| Shř: | 那要看情形,syùn 練的時候不就開槍.在戰場上就多半得開槍. | That depends on the situation. We don't shoot immediately while in training. On the battle ground, most of the time we would shoot at them. |

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| 李: | 為甚麼得開槍呢? | Why do you have to shoot? |
| Shř: | 打jàng的時候不知道那天口ling的一定是敵人.要是不開槍,讓敵人走的太近,就太危險了. | In time of war, those who don't know that day's password must be an enemy. If you don't shoot and let the enemy get too close, it would be too dangerous. |
| 李: | Lù營的時候,你們pài syúnlwó出去麼? | Do you send patrols out while camping? |
| Shř: | 那也要看甚麼情形,syùn練的時候,不一定pài syúnlwó可是打jàng的時候多半得pài syúnlwó. | That also depends on the situation. Maybe we don't have patrols while training. However, during war time, most of the time we would send patrols. |
| 李: | Syúnlwó的rèn務是甚麼? | What are the duties of patrols? |
| Shř: | Syúnlwó的rèn務很多.有的時候出去jēnchá,有的時候做jǐngjyè的rèn務. | Their duties are numerous. Sometimes they go out to reconnoiter, sometimes they do security work. |
| 李: | 我們的syún lwó有時候出去fúlwǒ幾個敵人回來. | Our patrols sometimes go out and bring back a few POWs. |
| Shř: | 我們的syúnlwó有時候也是這樣做. | Our patrols sometimes do that too. |
| 李: | 從fúlwǒ的dzwěi裏,可以得到很多有用的情報. | From the POWs we can get a lot of useful information. |

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| Shř: | 可是也得小心,有的fúlwǒ 不說真話. | However, you also have to be really careful. POWs don't always tell the truth. |
| 李: | 你們打jàng的時候,用無線電話麼? | Do you use radiophones in combat? |
| Shř: | 打jàng 的時候,最常用的是無線電話. | In combat, radiophones are used the most. |
| 李: | 我想是因為沒時候把密碼繙出來,所以才常常用無線電話. | I think this is because there is no time for decoding secret messages. That is why radiophones are used so much. |
| Shř: | 地 tú, 我們還是用密碼. | We still use secret code for maps. |
| 李: | 你們的密碼多少天hwàn 一次? | How often do you change the code? |
| Shř: | 也沒一定,平常三天 hwàn 一次. | No fixed time. Ordinarily it is changed once every three days. |
| 李: | 特別的情形呢? | How about special cases? |
| Shř: | 特別的情形,甚麼時候 hwàn 都可以. | For special cases it can be changed any time. |
| 李: | 打jàng的時候,收無線電很máfan 吧? | Is it very troublesome to receive radio messages in combat? |
| Shř: | 天氣很有關syi. | The weather has a lot to do with it. |

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| 李: | 發電報跟收電報人中間要是有很高的山就不行了. | If there are big mountains between the sending and the receiving stations, it would be troublesome. |
| Shř: | 那樣的情形很不容易收得清楚.我們正在想法子把我們的無線電改好一點. | In that case, it is pretty hard to receive radio messages clearly. We are now trying to improve our radios. |
| 李: | 有更好的無線電一定可以收得更清楚一點. | If the radio is better, the sound would probably come more clearly. |
| Shř: | 現在晚了.您跟我一塊吃一dwùn美國飯,好不好? | It is getting late. How about having an American dinner with me? |
| 李: | 我看您不常吃中國飯.我們一塊吃一dwùn中國飯吧. | In my opinion, you don't eat Chinese food very often. Let's eat a Chinese dinner together. |
| Shř: | 也好.我們走吧. | Okay. Let's go. |

## V. READING

### A. Characters (Nos. 519-525)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 519. | 任 | rèn | BF: | to put in office | 任務 - mission, duty, assignment |
| 520. | 管 | gwǎn | V: | control, manage | 管事 - effective<br>不管 - don't care whether...... |
| 521. | 同 | túng | BF: | together, same | 同學 - schoolmate |
| 522. | 各 | gè | NU: | every, each, all | 各種 - every kind of<br>各樣兒 - every kind<br>各國 - every country |
| 523. | 仗 | jàng | BF: | battle, war | 打仗 - fight, make war |
| 524. | 勝<br>(胜) | shèng | V: | win | 勝仗 - a battle won |
| 525. | 令 | lìng | BF: | command, order | mìng 令 - command, order<br>口令 - passwords<br>sz̄ 令 - commander<br>sz̄ 令部 - headquarters |

## B.句子

1. 我們的職務不同.你管情報,我管交通.
2. 我管情報,我的職務比你的要緊.不但要緊有時候也很危險.
3. 交通辦的不好,軍dwèi 就沒法子很快的到各地方去.
4. 要是我們不知道敵人的情形,就不能打勝仗.
5. 交通不好,軍dwèi 就好像死了shr 的,就等敵人來解決我們.
6. 打仗最要緊是知道我們自己跟知道敵人,並且要知道得很詳細才行.
7. 我們不必 jēng 論,我們的職務都很要緊.
8. 你這一次的任務是做甚麼?
9. 排長mìng令我預備 dzài 重車,因為要lù營去.你呢?
10. Bān長mìng令我到一個地方jēnchá 敵人的jèn地.

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## C. Gù事

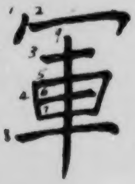
第二次世界大戰的時候,我的兒子讓jēng兵局叫去當兵.他不喜歡當兵,可是沒法子不服從國家的mìng令.他在受基本syùn練的時候,每禮拜都寄一封航空信回家,報告各種syùn練的情形.每封信都說他非常不高興,不是說上士管他們管得很利hai,就是說有的職務非常沒意思.要不然就是說吃的東西多半不是他所喜歡的.並且錢也不夠用.所以我常常給他hwèi錢,都是用航空掛號信寄去的.

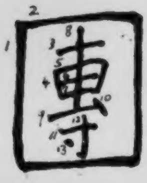
他受完了基本syùn練以後,寫信來說,陸軍要送他到美國南方一個營chyū去.他到了那個營chyū以後,就寫了一封信.以後就沒寫過信回家.那個時候打仗打得很利hai.我很不放心.我就寫了一封信給他的長官,問他我兒子的情形,幾天以後我接

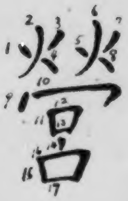
到回信.並且我兒子也有信回來,我高興極了.我兒子還在那兒,在營chyū的醫院作事.他的職務也非常有意思.他又特別說他的長官,一個姓白的中尉,怎麼好,怎麼客氣.我覺得我兒子對陸軍的tài度改了.一定是白中尉把他的tài度改過來的.後來我跟我太太到了我兒子在那兒作事的醫院的時候,我兒子就把白中尉介紹給我們,原來白中尉是一個非常美的護士!

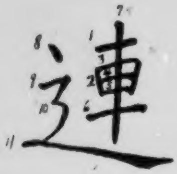
## VI. WRITING

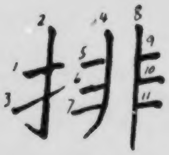
### A. Writing (characters 341-345)











### B. Radicals

1. 車 (cart, 159) as in: 軍
2. 囗 (enclosure, 31) as in: 團
3. 火 (fire, 86) as in: 營
4. 辶 (stop & go, 162) as in: 連
5. 扌 (hand, 64) as in: 排

## LESSON 84

### I. Structural Dialogue

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A: | 昨天你們作的甚麼tsāu-練？ | What drill did you have yesterday? |
| | B: | 我們昨天tsāu練怎麼通過在戰場上的jàngàiwù. 我們一直到天黑了還在tsāu練. | We drilled on how to get through obstacles on the battle field. We drilled until it was dark. |
| | A: | 你們一直到晚上還在jàng-ài通過場tsāu練麼？ | Did you drill until night time at the obstacle course? |
| | B: | 對了.他們要syùn練我們無論在甚麼情形下都能作戰. | That is right. They want to train us to be able to fight under all conditions. |
| | A: | 一直到甚麼時候才算syùn-練好了呢？ | When can training be considered complete? |
| | B: | 一直到教練官mǎn意以後才行. | Not until the instructor thinks it is O.K. |
| | A: | 一直到教練官mǎn意以後才行不是把你們lèi死了麼？ | You would be so dead tired when the instructor is satisfied, wouldn't you? |
| | B: | 那有甚麼法子,我們軍人不應當怕lèi.我們得受這樣的syùn練一直到無論在甚麼情形,無論有甚麼jàngàiwù都能通過才算學好了一種tsāu練. | What can we do? We soldiers should not fear fatique. We have to be trained until we can fight under all conditions and pass through all obstacles before we can be considered having mastered the training. |
| | A: | 你的tài度跟從前簡直不一樣了. | There has been a complete change from your previous attitude. |

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| | B: | 我本來是不喜歡當兵,一直到 rùwǔ 以後才改 byan了我的 tài度. | I did not want to be a soldier. My attitude did not change until I became one. |
| | A: | 我老想你是一個不會服從命令的兵,一直到現在才知道你是一個很好的軍人. | I always thought you would have a hard time obeying orders. It was not until now that I know you are a very good soldier. |
| | B: | 軍人不能不服從命令. | Soldiers cannot but obey orders. |
| 2. | A: | 昨天晚上 lù 營是你 shǒu-wèi麼? | Were you guarding the camp site last night? |
| | B: | 對了.一直到今天早六點鐘才休息. | I did not get to rest until six o'clock this morning. |
| | A: | Jàngmù 外頭有士兵 syúnlwó 没有? | Are there soldiers patroling outside the camp? |
| | B: | 有.一直到現在還有士兵 syúnlwó. | Yes. There are soldiers still patroling now. |
| | A: | 你們在甚麼地方 lù 營? | Where did you camp? |
| | B: | 在樹 lín 子裏頭. | In the woods. |
| | A: | Lù 營 chyū 四邊兒有 jàngàiwù 没有? | Are there obstacles around the camp site? |
| | B: | 有各種不同的 jàngàiwù,像 mù-頭做的 jàngàiwù,鐵 szwáng, háugōu 甚麼的. | There are all kinds of obstacles, wooden obstacles, barbed wire, trenches, and what not. |
| | A: | 你們 lù 營到甚麼時候才回營房呢? | When did you come back to the barracks from camp? |

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| B: | 一直到 syùn練好才回去. | Not until we were all well trained. |
| A: | 昨天晚上有甚麼事情沒有? | Did anything happen last night? |
| B: | 有.我聽見有人走路的shēng音.我 lì 刻 hǎn 口令. | I heard someone walking and immediately yelled "password". |
| A: | 那個人 dá 口令了沒有? | Did the man answer? |
| B: | 一直到我要開槍的時候才回 dá. | He did not until I was about to shoot him. |
| A: | 是敵人不是? | Was he an enemy? |
| B: | 不是. | No. |
| A: | 他說是誰沒有? | Did he say who he was? |
| B: | 一直到了我生氣的時候他才說是我們的一個號兵前天 shàn離職 shǒu,偷跑出去的. | Not until I grew angry did he say that he was one of our buglers. He had gone AWOL day before yesterday. |
| A: | 他會不會受 chěngfá? | Will he be punished? |
| B: | 一定會受fá.大概要 fá他做工. | He sure will be punished. He probably will have to be placed on detail duty. |
| A: | 做到甚麼時候? | Until when? |
| B: | 恐怕得一直作到我們回去的時候才能休息. | He will not get any rest until we go back to the barracks. |
| A: | 昨天晚上你怎麼沒來開會? | Why didn't you come to the meeting last night? |

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| | 我們等你一直等到了八點鐘才開會. | We were waiting for you until eight o'clock, and then proceeded with the meeting. |
| B: | 我給你們打電話了,老是打不通. | I called you on the phone but could not get through. |
| 3. A: | 軍人作甚麼事都得àn gwēijyu不能要說甚麼就說甚麼,要作甚麼就作甚麼. | Whatever soldiers do they do according to regulations. They can not say anything they want, nor do anything they like. |
| B: | 為甚麼得 àn gwēijyu? | Why do they have to do everything according to regulations? |
| A: | 這是最要緊的 syùn練.要是每一個兵都很隨便,要作甚麼就作甚麼,軍dwèi就沒法子管了. | This is most important training. If every soldier did whatever he pleased, there would be no way of controlling the troops. |
| B: | 我有一個朋友,他 rùwù 以後要回家就回家. | I have a friend who, after his enlistment, went home whenever he pleased. |
| A: | 我想不是真的吧.要回家就回家不那麼容易.他一定有短期差 jyà. | This can't be true. It isn't that easy to go home whenever he wants to. He must have had a pass. |
| B: | 他告訴我要是 rùwǔ, 你要學甚麼就可以學甚麼. | He told me that if one enlists, one could choose to learn whatever one wants to. |

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| A: 那也要看你行不行. | That depends upon your ability. |
| B: 怎麼知道行不行呢? | How can we know our abilities? |
| A: 他們可以給你很多問題叫你回dá. | They can give you a lot of questions to answer. |
| B: 不是tsāu練的時候,你要作甚麼就作甚麼,玩兒甚麼就玩兒甚麼,行不行? | Aside from drill time, can you do anything you want or play anything you want? |
| A: 不是犯法的事當然可以. | Of course, if it is not illegal. |
| B: 我不明白你剛才說的軍人不能要說甚麼就說甚麼. | I don't understand what you just said, that a soldier cannot say anything he wants to say. |
| A: 我的意思是軍人對外頭的人,特別是在報紙上,說甚麼都不能隨便對國家,對軍dwèi不mǎn意的話更不能說. | I meant that a soldier can not talk freely to outside people, especially in the newspapers. In particular he cannot voice dissatisfaction with his country or the army. |
| B: 可是為甚麼你跟我談話的時候,你要說甚麼就說甚麼,一點兒都不在hu. | But why can you say anything you please when you talk to me without caring about anything? |
| A: 我們是朋友a! | Oh, we are friends. |

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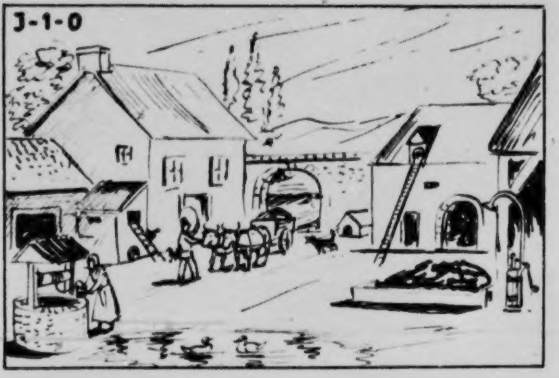
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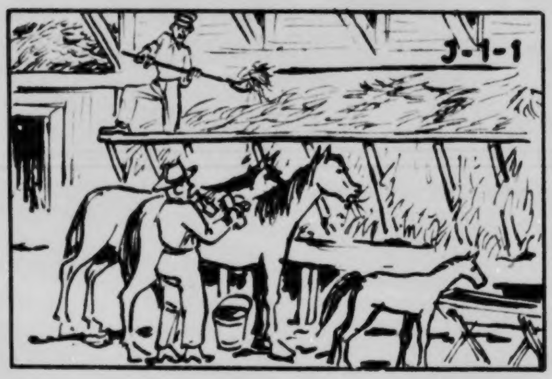
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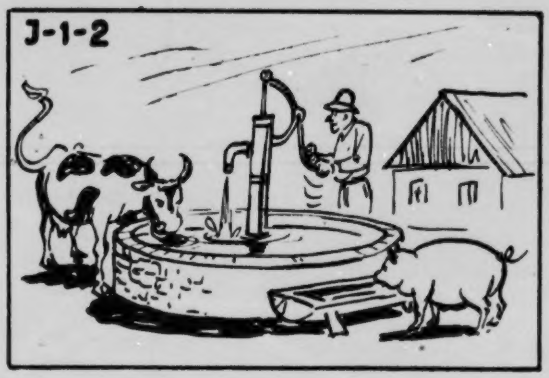
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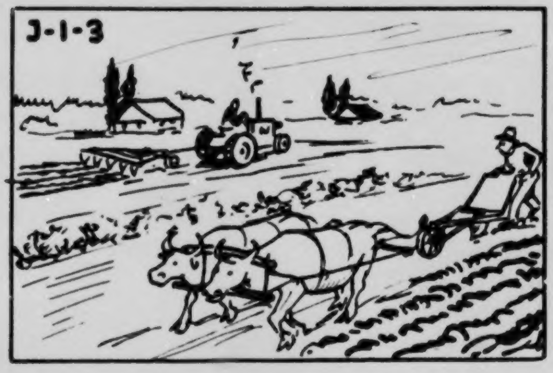
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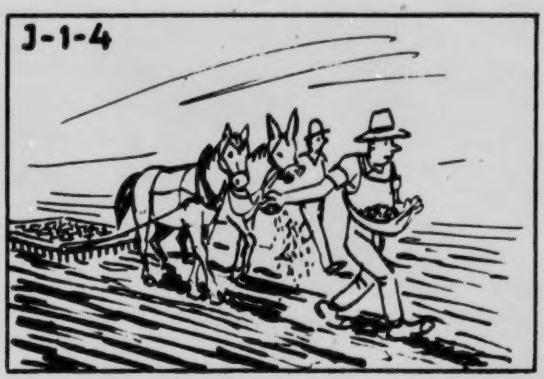
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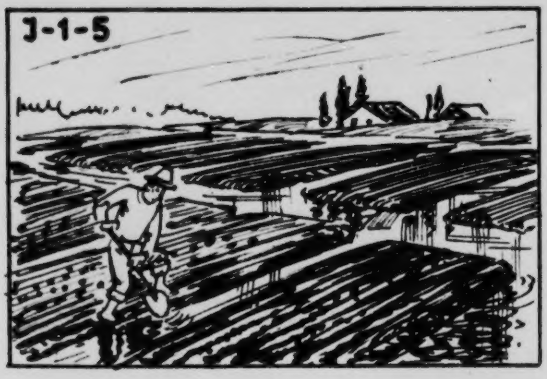
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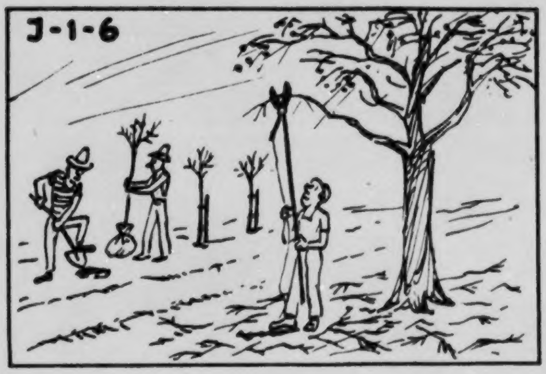
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|---|---|
| 張國平跟白彼得談núng場的事情. | Jāng Gwópíng and Peter Bái talk about farm life. |
| 白: 在núng場上住 最有意思. 我小時候住在núng場上,一直到了上中學才bān到城裏住. | It is most interesting to live on a farm. I lived on a farm during my childhood. It was not until I started high school that I moved to the city. |
| 張: 我從小一直到現在都是住在城裏,所以對於núng場上的情形知道的不多,可是我對núng家的生活特別有興chyu. | I lived all my life in the city and don't know much about the farm. However, I am very interested in living on a farm. |
| 白: Núng家的生活對身體有很大的好chu. 天天很早就起來勞動,晚上很早就休息.勞動,休息都有一定的時間.這樣身體就很好,身體好,精神也好. | A farmer's life is good for the body, rising early to work in the morning, resting early in the evening. There are fixed times for working and resting. A healthy body means an alert mind. |
| 張: 對了. 我很少聽見núng人有病.他們吃的也好吧. | That is right. I rarely hear of farmers getting sick. They must eat very well. |
| 白: 他們吃的都是最新syan的. Jīdàn, nyóunǎi. nyóu- | They eat the freshest food. Eggs, milk and butter are always fresh. The vegetables are also |

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| 油總是新 syan 的.菜也是自己種的. | planted by farmers themselves. |
| 張: 肉不必花錢買吧? | They probably don't have to buy meat either. |
| 白: 可不是麼!自己有家 chù, nyóu, yáng, jū, jī, yā 都有. 喜歡吃甚麼就吃甚麼. Núng人的家 chù 並且都 wèi 的很 féi. | That is right. Farmers all have domestic animals, including cattle, sheep, pig, chicken, and duck. They can eat anything they like. Their animals are all well fed. |
| 張: 他們用甚麼 wèi 他們呢? | What do they feed them? |
| 白: Nyóu 跟 yáng 用乾 tsău wèi. 他們也可以吃地上的 tsău. | Cattle and sheep are fed with hay. They can also eat the grass off the ground. |
| 張: Jū 呢? | How about pigs? |
| 白: 有 wèi jū 的東西,有時候 nyóunăi 很多,就用 nyóunăi. | They have pigs' feed. Sometimes when milk is plentiful, they feed pigs with milk. |
| 張: 用 nyóunăi wèi jū 麼? | Do they use milk to feed pigs? |
| 白: 對了.我們很常那麼做, nyóună 多壞了很可惜. | Yes, we do that very often. When there is too much milk, we feed them with milk. It would be too bad if we wasted the milk. |
| 張: 這我沒聽見過.這 dàu- 是第一次聽見的.你們在鄉下,離城裏很遠,喝 | This I have never heard of before. This is the first time. You are on a farm far from the |

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| 的水怎麽辦? | city, where do you get drinking water? |
| 白: 我們有jǐng,可以自己抽水用.Jǐng的水比城裏的水好喝的多不但好並且便yi. | We have wells. We can draw water ourselves. Water from wells tastes much better than water in the city. It is cheaper too. |
| 張: 我們在中國差不多都是用jǐng水.因為中國多半是núng家.全國百分jr̄八十的人是núng人. | In China, we almost always use well water because most families are on the farm. Eighty percent of the population is engaged in farming. |
| 白: 中國dàutyán很多吧? | Are there many rice fields? |
| 張: 北方沒有南方多.南方人多半吃米;北方人多半吃mài. | North China does not have as many rice fields as South China. Southern people eat rice. Northern people eat wheat. |
| 白: 你們gēng種的法子還是舊法子吧? | Are your farming methods still the old ones? |
| 張: 多半用nyóu:所用的lí幾千年都沒改byan.最平常的工具就是chú頭.最近我們也用機chi跟各種新法子gēng種. | We use cattle most of the time. Ploughs have not changed for several thousand years. The most common tools are hoes. Lately we have been using machines and new methods also. |

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| 白: 為甚麼從前不用機chi gēng種呢? | Why didn't they use machines before? |
| 張: 每家的tyán地很小,沒有大núng場不必用機chi. | Our fields are too small. There aren't any large fields, so we do not need machines. |
| 白: 雖然每家tyán地很小,要是好幾家合起來買機chi讓大家用,不是很好麼? | Although the land belonging to each family is small, if several families would join in buying a machine for group use, wouldn't that be a good idea? |
| 張: 問題不那麼簡單.中國的núng人多半沒有甚麼錢.並且多半是給別人gēng種的.現在已經慢慢的改byan了.在Táiwān已經改byan得很好了. | The problem is not that simple. Most of the Chinese farmers are poor. Most of them work for somebody else. That is being gradually changed now. In Taiwan the farms have been very much improved. |
| 白: Núng人在春天跟秋天特別忙.我想你們中國的núng人也是這樣吧? | Farmers are especially busy in the spring and fall. I suppose it is the same with Chinese farmers. |
| 張: 對了.春天跟秋天是一年裏最忙的時候.春天得把tyán地lí好再sǎ種.dàutyán事情更多,比種mài máfan得多. | That is right. Spring and fall are the busiest seasons of the year. In the spring, the farmers have to plow the land well and sow seeds. Rice fields need more work than wheat fields and give more trouble. |

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| 白：要是種水gwǒ、或是種樹，春天還得修jyǎn. | Whether you plant fruit or trees, you have to prune them in the spring. |
| 張：美國sǎ種一定是用機chi吧. | Is sowing done by machines in the United States? |
| 白：美國núng場都是用機chi，sǎ種當然也是用機chi. | In the States all farms use machines. Of course they use machines for sowing too. |
| 張：那麼nyóu、馬都不用了? | Then they don't use cattle and horses anymore, I presume. |
| 白：馬還是有用.在núng場上、馬還是一定要的. | Horses are still useful. Horses are still needed on farms. |
| 張：在中國不但núng場用馬，中國人出門也多半用馬.所以中國有一句話說:"南船北馬".就是說南方人出門多半用船，北方人出門多半用馬. | In China, horses are used not only on the farms, but also for traveling. An old Chinese saying is "Boats for the southerners, horses for the northerners." This means that the people in the south travel on boats and the people in the north travel mostly on horseback. |
| 白：Núng人的生活有時候沒有城裏生活那麼方便;可是很有意思. | The farmers' life is sometimes not as convenient as that of the city folks. However, it is very interesting. |

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| 張: | 我也是那麼想.我對núng家的生活很有興chyu. 有工夫再談好不好 ? | I think so too. I am very interested in the farmers' life. Shall we talk about it again when we have time? |
| 白: | 好.再見. | O.K. Good bye. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 82. | àn | 按 | CV: | according to |
| 83. | chōushwěi | 抽水 | VO: | to pump water |
| 84. | dàjyā | 大家 | N: | everyone, all |
| 85. | dàutyán | 稻田 | N: | rice field |
| 85.1 | tyán | 田 | N: | field |
| 86. | gǎibyàn | 改變 | V/N: | change |
| 87. | gāntsǎu | 乾草 | N: | hay |
| 88. | gēngjùng | 耕種 | V: | to till |
| 89. | jǐng | 井 | N: | well |
| 90. | jyāchù | 家畜 | N: | domestic animals; live stock |
| 91. | kěbúshr̀ ma! | 可不是麼! | IE: | Isn't it so? |
| 92. | lí | 犁 | V/N: | plow |
| 93. | mài | 麥 | N: | wheat |
| 93.1 | màidz | 麥子 | N: | wheat |
| 94. | mǎnyì | 滿意 | SV: | satisfied |
| 94.1 | bùmǎnyì | 不滿意 | SV: | dissatisfied, unsatisfactory |
| 95. | núngrén | 農人 | N: | farmer |
| 95.1 | núngjyā | 農家 | N: | farmer |
| 95.2 | núngchǎng | 農場 | N: | farm |
| 96. | sǎjǔng | 撒種 | VO: | to sow |
| 97. | shēnghwó | 生活 | N/V: | life/live |
| 98. | syìngchyù | 興趣 | N: | interest |
| 99. | syōujyǎn | 修剪 | V: | shear, prune |
| 100. | tyándì | 田地 | N: | farm land |
| 101. | wèi | 喂 | V: | to feed |

## III. Grammatical Analysis

1. UP UNTIL and NOT UNTIL are expressed in the pattern:

Yìjŕ dàu ____TW____, ________ hái
tsái ________

The use of *hái* indicates continuation of the same action, while *tsái* indicates the starting of an action of the change from one action to another. Sentences with *tsái* usually translate into the negative patterns.

1. Not until then did he .............
2. He didn't do it until .............

1.1 *Exercise* - Translate into English:

1.11 Tā lǎushr nèmma shwō. Yìjŕ dàu jīntyan tā háishr nèmma shwō.
1.12 Tā dzwèi syǐhwan shwō Jūnggwo hwà. Yìjŕ dàu tā hwéidau Měigwo yǐhòu, tā háishr shwō Jūnggwo hwà.
1.13 Tā shr̀ dzài jèr jù; yìjŕ dàu dzwótyan tsái bāndzǒu.
1.14 Tā syān hěn syǐhwan chr̄ Měigwo fàn. Yìjŕ dàu gēn Jūnggwo ren jyēhwūn yǐhòu, tsái syǐhwan chr̄ Jūnggwo fàn.
1.15 Tā yǐchyán búhwèi kāi fēijī; yìjŕ dàu chyùnyan tā tsái sywé.

1.2 *Exercise* - Make sentences with the following words and following the pattern under 1. above.

1.21 ..............bùmǎnyì..............gǎibyàn
1.22 ..............búywànyi.............ywànyi
1.23 ..............syǐhwan kàn shū.....bukàn
1.24 ..............jìbujù...............jìjù
1.25 ..............méidzǒu..............dzǒu

2. "IF YOU WANT TO DO IT, DO IT"

yàu ____V____ jyòu ____V____

2.1 *Exercise* - Translate into English:

2.11 Nǐ dzwèihǎu shr kwàidyǎr jywédìng; yàu chyù jyòu chyù.
2.12 Tā shwō rén dzwèihǎu shr dwō dzwòshr̀ shǎu shwōhwà: yàu dzwò jyòu dzwò; shwō yǒu shémma yùng?
2.13 Nǐ yàu chr̄ jyòu chr̄. Yòu yàu chr̄, yòu pà pàng, dwóma bùshūfu!

## IV. Recombination Dialogue

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A: | 你今年夏天在甚麼地方工作？ | Where did you work last summer? |
| | B: | 我今年夏天在一個núng場工作. | I worked on a farm last summer. |
| | A: | 你作的是甚麼工作？ | What kind of work did you do? |
| | B: | Jāi 水 gwo. | Picking fruits. |
| | A: | 那種水 gwo? | What kind of fruits? |
| | B: | Pínggwo, lí, 甚麼的. | Apples, pears, and so forth. |
| | A: | 我想你一定吃了很多pínggwo 跟 lí 吧 ! | I presume that you ate a lot of apples and pears. |
| | B: | 開始的時候吃的很多. 慢慢的 就不想吃了. | When I first started working, I ate a lot. But gradually I no longer cared for them. |
| | A: | 為甚麼？ | Why not? |
| | B: | 因為吃得太多就不喜歡了; 並且做事的時候吃東西, 做事就做得很慢. | Since I ate too much of them, I did not like them any more. Furthermore, eating while working slowed down the work. |
| | A: | Núng場上天氣很熱吧？ | Was it very hot on the farm? |
| | B: | 熱得利hai, 所以我們常喝冰. | It was very hot. That is why we had to drink water frequently. |

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| A: | 那兒有水? | Where was the water? |
| B: | 他們有jǐng.我們可以抽水喝.Jǐng的水很冷,好喝極了.. | We had wells. We could draw water from the wells. The water from wells was cold and good. |
| A: | 他們一定很lèi吧? | You must have been very tired. |
| B: | Lèi是很lèi,可是很有意思.我們老在城裏住,對於身體沒有好chu.在鄉下住,特別是在núng場工作,對於身體有很大的好chu. | We were tired all right. However, it was very interesting. Living in the city too long is not very good for one's health. Living on a farm, especially working on a farm, is very good for our health. |
| A: | 有甚麼好chu? | What are the advantages? |
| B: | 我們很早起來,天天在太yang底下工作,吃的又新syan又好;晚上很早就去休息.我的身體很結shr,精神也特別好. | We get up real early in the morning and work under the sun all day. What we eat is fresh and good. We go to bed early in the evening. We feel very strong physically and good spiritually. |
| A: | 他們àn鐘頭給錢麼? | Were you paid by the hour? |
| B: | 不àn鐘頭.àn你作多少事,比方說,jāi水gwo就àn你jāi了多少算,jāi得ywè多錢也就ywè多了. | Not by the hour but by the piece.I was paid according to the amounts of fruit I picked. The more I picked, the more I was paid. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | A: 你幫他們wèi 家chu麼? | Did you help them feed domestic animals? |
| | B: 不. 另外有人管那種事情. | No. There were other people taking care of that job. |
| | A: 你們一定吃得很好吧? | You must have eaten very well. |
| | B: 再好也沒有了. Jī 肉yā 肉 nyóu肉 yáng 肉 jū 肉各種的肉都有.每天早上有新-syan 的nyóunǎi跟 jīdàn.火-腿 甚麼的. | It could not have been better. Chicken, duck, beef, lamb, pork, and all kinds of meat. We had fresh eggs and milk, ham, and so forth, every morning. |
| | A: 我現在知道你為甚麼吃得這麼pàng了. | Now I know why you became so fat. |
| | B: 一個夏天我體重加了八九bàng了. | I gained eight or nine pounds during the summer. |
| | A: 這種工作很不錯.我也想shr̀ 一 shr. | That is not a bad job. I would like to try it once also. |
| | B: 我們明年夏天一塊去吧. | How about going together next summer? |
| 2. | A: Núng家的生活雖然很好,可是不方便. | Although the farmer's life is very good, there are inconveniences. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | B: | 你說甚麼不方便？ | What are the inconveniences? |
| | A: | 有的地方離城太遠,沒有電話也沒有電燈. | Some of the farms are too far from the city. There is no telephone nor electric light. |
| | B: | 那麼他們得用甚麼呢？ | Then what do they use? |
| | A: | 得用méi氣燈.電話是沒法子打的洗dzău,gwā húз甚麼的不方便極了. | We had to use kerosene lamps. But we could not make telephone calls. It is very inconvenient to take a bath or to shave. |
| | B: | 雖然不方便,可是還dzŭng有法子解決. | Although it was inconvenient, there must have been ways of doing it. |
| | A: | 是的.我說的是離城太遠的地方.可是平常的núng家多半有電話也有電燈. | Yes. I really meant those places which are too far from cities. However, ordinarily farmers have telephones, and electricity. |
| | B: | 在美國有汽車要到那兒就到那兒去.雖然在鄉下住,雖然是núng家,也很方便.不方便的地方少,可是好chu 多. | In the States, when you have a car you can go anywhere you want. Although living in the country and being farmers, there are still fewer inconveniences and more advantages. |
| 3. | A: | 我昨天聽說你要bān 到城裏去住.你為甚麼要改byan你的生活? | Yesterday I heard that you were going to move into the city to live. Why do you want to change your life? |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B: | 我沒要改byàn我的生活,我還是喜歡 núng家的生活. | I do not want to change my life. I still like the farmers' life. |
| A: | 那麼你為甚麼要 bān到城裏去住呢 ? | Then, why do you want to move into the city to live? |
| B: | 你知道我太太在城裏工作.每天來回跑很不方便.他工作完了很lèi,又得開車回來太費時候. | You know that my wife works in the city. It is very inconvenient for her to travel back and forth every day. After work, she is tired and has to drive home. A lot of time is wasted. |
| A: | 你太太喜歡城裏生活,不喜歡núng家的生活吧? | Your wife likes city life better than country life, doesn't she? |
| B: | 那不一定.雖然他沒過過núng家生活,可是他很喜歡.我們結婚以前已經想到這個問題了. | Not necessarily. Although she has never had any country life, she likes it very much. We thought of this even before we were married. |
| A: | 是不是要他在鄉下住,在城裏工作 ? | Did you decide to let her live in the country and work in the city? |
| B: | 是的.他已經天天城裏鄉下來回跑了好些日子了. | Yes. She has been driving back and forth between the city and the country for quite some time. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A: | 他為甚麼一定要在城裏工作?他可以不作事就在這兒過着 núng 家的生活 | Why does she have to work in the city? She does not have to work. She can live the farmer's life here. |
| B: | 你知道關 yu núng 場的事情他一點兒都不知道. Gēngtyán, 抽水, wèi 家 chu 甚麼的，對他都不是容易作的事情 . | As you know, she does not know a thing about the farm. Tilling the land, pumping water, feeding animals, and so forth, are all too hard for her. |
| A: | 女人不做那些事情 a! | Women don't do these things! |
| B: | 可不是麼 ! | How true! |
| A: | 那麼平常 núng 家女人在家裏作甚麼呢? | What do women on farms do normally? |
| B: | 女人在家 dzǔng 是有事作的. 比方說，作飯 ，洗衣服，管孩子，有時候也幫忙 sǎ 種，wèi 家 chu. | Women always have something to do, such as cooking, washing, and caring for children. Sometimes they also help sowing, or feeding the animals. |

## V. READING

### A. Characters (Nos. 526-533)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 526. | 農<br>(农) | núng | BF: agriculture | 農場- farm<br>農家- farmer<br>農人- farmer |
| 527. | 田 | tyán | N: field | 田地 - farm land<br>dàu 田 - rice field |
| 528. | 牛 | nyóu | N: cow, ox | 牛nǎi - milk<br>牛油 - butter |
| 529. | 佔 | jàn | V: occupy, constitute | |
| 530. | 滿 | mǎn | SV: full, be satisfied | 滿意 - satisfied<br>不滿意- dissatisfied, unsatisfactory |
| 531. | 變<br>变 | byàn | V: to change | 改變 - change |
| 532. | 總<br>总 | dzǔng | A: always, (interchangeable with 老) | 電話交hwàn總機 - telephone main exchange (apparatus |
| 533. | 害 | hài | V: injure, harm | 利害- be strict, be fierce, severe |

## B.句子

1. 中國農人很多.全國的人,農人佔百分jr八十.

2. 中國從前沒有大農場,田地多半都是很小的;所以很少用機 chi gōng 種,人跟牛就夠了.

3. 中國農人生活的情形,幾千年都沒有很大的改變.

4. 請你想一想農人得自己抽水到田地去,那是多麼不容易 a!

5. Gōng種的工具也總是這些老工具,好久都沒改.

6. 農人雖然不滿意自己的生活;可是也沒法子改.有的就跑到城裏做別的事情去了.

7. 現在中國農人的生活改變得很利害.

8. 農人滿意不滿意現在生活沒人知道.

9. 因為現在的農人,就是不滿意他們的生活,也不願意說

10. 從前中國農人多半替別人 gēng 種,生活很難. 有的生活好像牛馬 shr 的.

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C. Gù 事

有一年夏天,我到一家姓馬的農場去作事.馬先生是一個喜歡幫助人的農人.他就有一個女兒,是一個非常美的農人的女兒(請你別笑,我不一定喜歡他).我們有時候一塊兒 chí 馬出去玩兒.我的馬總是比他的馬跑的快,所以他常常覺得不高興.我知道這種情形以後,就不讓我的馬比他的跑得快.有時候我們到河邊兒的 tsǎu 地上談話.他說話的 shēng音跟河水的 shēng 音都好像音樂 shr 的,美極了.可惜我得作事,不能常跟他一塊兒出去.

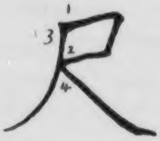
有一天馬先生說:「明天得去看大夫.」我說:「是不是去看馬大夫?」他說:「是.」我說:「那麼為甚麼不請他來?」他說:「不是馬有病,是馬太太有病.」我說:「馬太太有病為甚麼去看馬大夫?」他說:「這兒就有一個馬大夫不是看他看誰?馬大夫姓馬.」我 ywè 聽 ywè

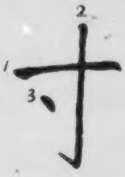
不明白,就說:「無論是馬有病或是馬太太有病,我都替你開車送去.」

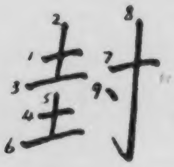
第二天早上四點半鐘,我們就到了馬大夫那兒·馬大夫還沒起來,聽說有病人,li刻就起來.想病人一定病得很利害,就問馬太太說有甚麼病?馬太太說:「沒甚麼.你前天不是要我來jyǎn查身體麼?」大夫說:「對了,可是為甚麼這麼早來呢?」馬太太說:「你不是叫我吃早飯以前來麼?」

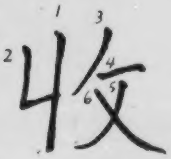
## VI. WRITING

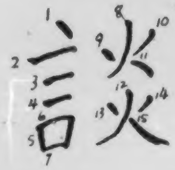
### A. Writing(characters 346-350)







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### B. Radicals

1. 尸 (corpse, 44) as in: 尺
2. 寸 (inch, 41) as the word: 寸; as in: 封
3. 夂 (tap, 66) as in: 收
4. 言 (words, 149) as in: 談

# LESSON 85

## I. Structural Dialogue

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. A: | 你的朋友 bān到農場去住,是不是喜歡農家的生活? | Did your friend move to the farm because he likes farm life? |
| B: | 他bān到農場去住,為的是要改變改變生活. | He moved to a farm to live because he wanted to change his way of living. |
| A: | 為甚麼要改變生活? | Why did he want to change? |
| B: | 他說城裏的生活每分鐘都是忙;bān到農場去住為的是可以多休息休息. | He said that he was busy every minute in the city. They are moving to the farm to live so as to have more rest. |
| A: | 農家的生活也是很忙. | Farm life is also very busy. |
| B: | 農家的生活忙是很忙;可是對yu身體有好chu. | Although a farmer's life is very busy, it is good for his health. |
| A: | 農場的事情,農人的問題很多,並且不簡單. | On the farm the farmer has a lot of problems. Furthermore, these problems are not simple. |
| B: | 他沒bān去農場以前,學了很多關yu農場的事情跟農人的問題,為的是好管農場. | He learned a lot about farms and farm problems before he moved to the farm, so he will be able to manage a farm. |

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| 2. | A: | 農場上乾tsǎu那麼多,有甚麼用？ | What are the uses for so much hay on the farm? |
| | B: | 農人存了很多乾tsǎu,為的是好可以 wèi牛 wèi馬,特別是冬天的時候,田地裏沒有tsǎu可以 wèi他們. | The farmers save a lot of hay for use as cattle and horse feed. Especially during the winter there is no grass to feed them. |
| | A: | 為甚麼農場有很多牛跟馬？ | Why do they have so many cattle and horses on the farm. |
| | B: | 為的是牛馬可以幫農人gēng田. | They use cattle and horses to help with the work in the fields. |
| | A: | 為甚麼牛比馬多呢? | Why do they have more cattle than horses? |
| | B: | 因為牛比馬有用.牛肉可以吃,牛nǎi可以喝. | Because cattle are more useful than horses. Cattle can furnish beef and milk to drink. |
| 3. | A: | 為甚麼我們要對敵人gwǎngbwō? | Why do we have to broadcast to the enemies? |
| | B: | 為的是要他們 tóusyáng. | In order to make them surrender. |
| | A: | 要是他們jyùjywé tóusyáng呢？ | If they refuse to surrender, what then? |
| | B: | 我們還是天天對他們gwǎngbwō,一直到他們tóusyáng了才不再 gwǎngbwō. | We would still broadcast to them every day until they surrendered. |

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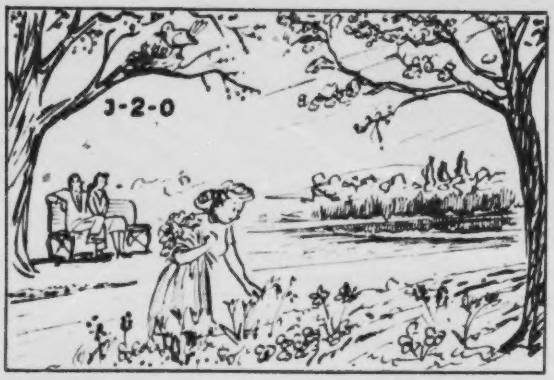
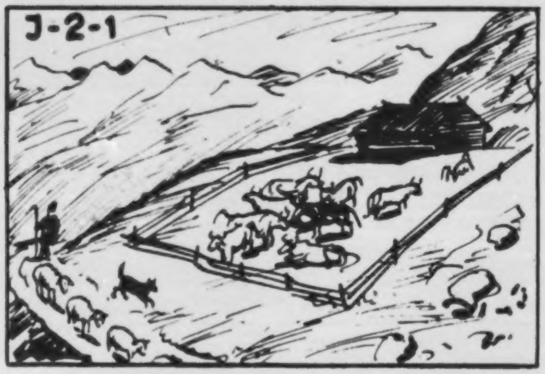
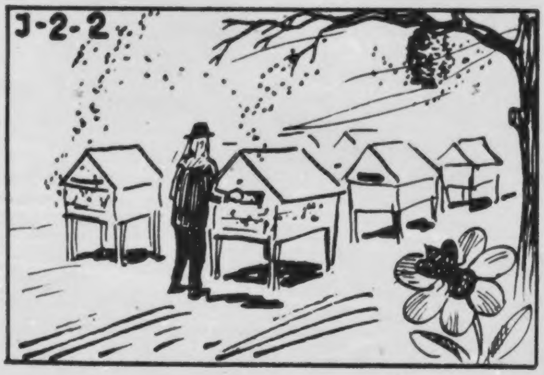
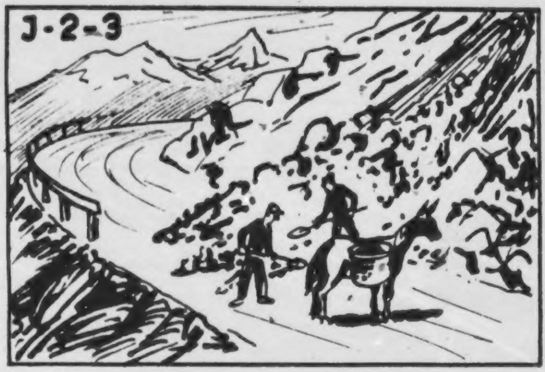
| A: | 他們已經被我們包wéi了.要是還jyùjywé tóusyáng, 我們再hūngjī 他們,好叫他們改變他們的tài度. | They have already been encircled by us. If they don't surrender, we will keep attacking and make them change their attitude. |
| B: | 我希望他們tóusyáng, 為的是bìmyǎn shwāng方士兵swǔnshr太多. | I hope that they will surrender so that heavy casualties can be avoided on both sides. |
| A: | 他們甚麼ywángu不tóusyáng呢?他們不tóusyáng因為怕dyōu臉麼? | Why don't they surrender? Are they afraid of losing face if they did? |
| B: | 要是他們的長官那麼想,這個長官真不够tsūng明. | If their superior officer thinks this way, he surely isn't very bright. |

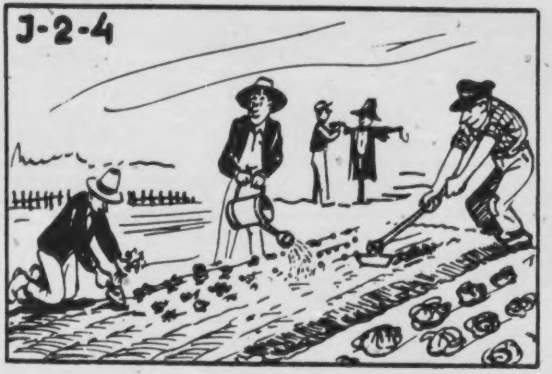
L. 85

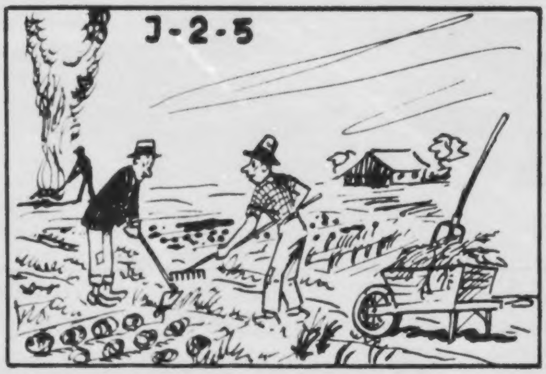


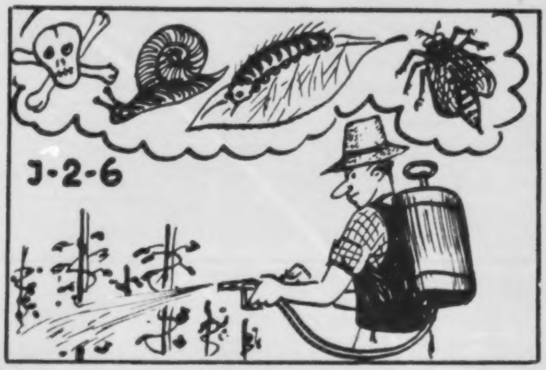












## II. Basic Dialogue

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| | 張國平跟白BǏ得談關yu種花兒種菜的事情. | Jāng Gwópíng and Peter Bái talk about flower and vegetable gardening. |
| 白: | 中國人多半是農人.可是雖然有的人不是農人,也喜歡種花兒種菜,對不對? | Most of the Chinese people are farmers. Although some of them are not farmers, they like gardening, isn't that right? |
| 張: | 對了.我父親就是一個.他雖然是一個念書的人,可是對yu種花兒有興chyu極了. | Right. My father is one of these. Although he is a scholar, he is very much interested in gardening. |
| 白: | 美國人差不多每家都喜歡在前院種tsǎu種花兒,在後院種菜,很有意思.你父親也種花兒種菜麼? | Almost all American families like to plant flowers in their front yard and plant vegetables in the back yard. It is very interesting. Does your father plant flowers and vegetables too? |
| 張: | 他種了各種的花兒全年都有花兒.紅紅lyùlyù yánse 好看極了.我姐姐最喜歡到院子去jāi花兒放在客廳裏. | He has planted all kinds of flowers which are so pretty all the year round. My elder sister likes to go to the garden to pluck flowers and place them in the living room. |
| 白: | 春天跟夏天花兒最多.秋天就少了,到了冬天花兒就更少了. | In the spring and summer, flowers are plentiful. In the autumn there are fewer. In the winter there are even less. |

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| 張:種花兒得費不少工夫.天天得jyāu 水. | It takes a lot of time to do garden work. Watering has to be done every day. |
| 白:大概是你管 jyāu 水吧? | You probably take care of that, I presume. |
| 張:不一定.多半還是我父親.他知道甚麼時候得 jyāu 水,甚麼時候不應當 jyāu 水.有的花兒還不能 jyāu 太多水. | Not necessarily. My father does it most of the time. He knows when to water and when not. Some flowers cannot take too much water. |
| 白:還有害 chúng 也是一件頭 téng 的事情. | Furthermore, harmful insects are also a headache. |
| 張:對了.要是害chúng 不 chú,花兒就給他們吃了,很不好看.有的害chúng太小, 眼睛看不見.最máfan. | That is right. If harmful insects are not killed, the flowers would be eaten by these insects. Some of the insects are so small that we can't see them with our eyes. These insects are the most bothersome. |
| 白:可以用藥 pēn. 美國有賣很多 chú 害chúng 的藥.藥雖然好,可是還得每兩個禮拜用一次. | You can spray insecticides. In the U.S. there are many kinds of insecticides. Although they are pretty good, you still have to use them once every other week. |

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| 張：我看見舖子裏所賣的chú害chúng的藥真多，不知道買那一種好. | I have seen all kinds of insecticides, but I don't know which kind to buy. |
| 白：有的害chúng得用一種藥.有的得用另外一種藥. | Some of the insects can be killed by one kind of insecticide. Others can be killed by another kind. |
| 張：要是青菜有害chúng也可以用藥麼？ | Can insecticides be applied to the vegetables that are infested with harmful insects? |
| 白：也可以.美國的大農場還得用飛機來pēn藥呢！ | Yes. Large farms in the U.S. use airplanes to spray insecticides. |
| 張：我看見過飛機在農場上飛的很低.Pēn黃yánse的東西.我不明白他們做甚麼.現在聽你一說才知道為的是chú害chúng的. | I have seen planes flying low on the farms spraying some yellow stuff. I did not know what they were doing. Now I know that they are getting rid of pests. |
| 白：你父親也種青菜麼？ | Does your father plant vegetables too? |
| 張：就種一點兒.好像白菜，húlwóbwo甚麼的. | Only a little, like cabbage, radish, and so forth. |
| 白：種菜也不是簡單的事.得jyāu水,chú dzátsǎu,chú害chúng | It is not a simple thing to plant vegetables either. You have to |

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| 甚麼的. | water them, get rid of weed, pests, and so on. |
| 張:這就是為的是要玩兒,要不然在鋪子裏買還省錢,並且省事. | It is only for fun. Otherwise it would be cheaper to buy vegetables in the store. |
| 白:你們yǎng jī 了沒有? | Do you raise chickens? |
| 張:我們後院兒地方大,不但yǎng jī 也 yǎng yā子跟mìfēng. | Our back yard is very large. We have chickens, ducks, and bees too. |
| 白:我對這種事情有興chyu極了.你們yǎng 的jī 多不多?大概不必買jīdàn 了吧? | I am very much interested in these things. Do you have many chickens? You probably don't have to buy eggs, I suppose. |
| 張:Yǎng 的不多. Jīdàn pyán宜的時候,他們下得很多. Jīdàn 貴的時候,他們不下. | We don't have too many. When eggs are cheap on the market, they lay a lot of eggs. When eggs are expensive, they don't lay any. |
| 白:Yǎng mìfēng 得用甚麼 wèi 他們? | What do you feed the bees? |
| 張:不必wèi他們.他們吃自己出的mì. Jř 是在冬天天氣太冷的時候,把一點兒 táng 放在水裏頭 wèi 他們就行了.天氣好的時候,他們就出來 tsǎi mì. | They don't have to be fed. They eat the honey they produce themselves. In winter and when the weather is too cold, you should put a little sugar in water and feed them. When the weather is good, they come out to search for their own food among the flowers. |

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| 白：他們每天總是很忙.有的 fēng 不是人 yǎng的,他們在樹上做一個fēngwō. 有的 fēngwō 很小,有的很大. | They are busy every day. Some of the bees are not raised by anybody. They have hives in the trees. Some of the hives are big, others are small. |
| 張：小孩子常常喜歡打fēngwō, 打了就跑. | Children often like to hit the hives. After hitting them, they run away. |
| 白：要是被那些fēng jwēi上,他們就要有 máfan 了. | If the bees catch up with them, the children are going to have a great deal of trouble. |
| 張：小孩子也常喜歡 pá 到樹上去找 nyaǔrwō. | Children also like to climb trees to look for birds' nests. |
| 白：我小時候不 gǎn 做這樣兒的事.你們 yǎng nyǎu兒沒有? | When I was small, I did not dare to do that. Do you keep birds? |
| 張：沒有.中國北平很多人yǎng nyǎu 兒.早上帶着nyǎu 兒出去,到公ywán 裏去 sànsan 步,聽 nyǎu 兒唱歌兒真有意思. | No. In Peiping, China, there are many people who keep birds. They take the birds to the park in the morning for a stroll.<br>It is interesting to listen to birds singing. |
| 白：你們那個地方有人 yǎng yáng 沒有? | Are there people raising sheep in your district? |

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| L. 85 張: 離我們那兒十英里路的地方有一個mùyáng的人.他yǎng了不少yáng. 我聽說在離這兒不遠的一個山上也有很多yáng. 我們這個禮拜六去看看,玩兒玩兒,好不好? | Ten miles from where we live there is a shepherd. He has a lot of sheep. I also heard that on a mountain, not far from here, there are many sheep. Shall we go there and look around this Saturday? |
| 白: 這個時候天氣不好.到山上的路不好走.夏天去最好. | The weather is not good at this time. The road to the mountain is rough. It is best to go in the summer. |
| 張: 好.等到夏天再去吧. | Good. Let us wait till summer. |

Vocabulary

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 102. | bìmyǎn | 避免 | V: | to avoid |
| 103. | chú | 除 | V: | to rid |
| 104. | chūshr̀ | 出事 | VO: | to have an accident, an accident takes place |
| 104.1 | chūmáubìng | 出毛病 | IE: | (something) is wrong, to be out of order |
| 105. | dzátsǎu | 雜草 | N: | weed |
| 106. | fēngwō | 蜂窩 | N: | beehive |
| 107. | gǎn | 敢 | V: | dare |
| 108. | gwǎngbwō | 廣播 | V/N: | broadcast/broadcast |
| 109. | hàichúng | 害蟲 | N: | harmful insects |
| 110. | jànshù | 戰術 | N: | tactics |
| 111. | jyùjywé | 拒絕 | V: | to refuse |
| 112. | kāi(hwā) | 開(花) | V: | bloom |
| 113. | mìfēng | 蜜蜂 | N: | bee |
| 114. | mùbyāu | 目標 | N: | target |
| 115. | mùyángrén | 牧羊人 | N: | shepherd |
| 116. | nyǎu(r) | 鳥 | N: | bird |
| 117. | pēn | 噴 | V: | to spray |
| 118. | shwāngfāng | 雙方 | N: | both parties |
| 119. | syà (dàn) | 下(蛋) | V: | lay (eggs) |
| 120. | tsǎi or (jāi) | 採 or (摘) | V: | to pick, to pluck |
| 120.1 | tsǎi mì | 採蜜 | VO: | sip nectar from flower (bee) |
| 121. | yánse | 顏色 | N: | color |
| 122. | yǎng | 養 | V: | to raise |
| 123. | ywángu | 緣故 | N: | reason, cause |

## III. Grammatical Analysis

1. WÈIDESHR̀ means (it is) for the purpose of. In translation the "it is" may often be omitted. Hǎu (kéyǐ) may be substituted for it. E.g.:

   Tā dàu jer lái wèideshr yàu gēn wǒ jyè chyán.
   (He came for the purpose of borrowing money from me.)

   Tā mǎile yìběn Fàgwo shū, hǎu sywé yidyǎr Fàwén.
   (He bought a French book so that he could learn a little French.)

   1.1 Make sentences on this pattern using the following pairs of verbal expressions:

   1.11 ..................jyègei ..........lyǔsyíng
   1.12 ..................jyùjywé .........mànyi
   1.13 ..................tóusyáng ........shòu swǔnshr
   1.14 ..................wěijwāng ........bìmyǎn jùyì
   1.15 ..................mǎi wúsyàndyàn..tīng gwǎngbwō

2. IF ....... NOT........THEN .......-The pattern in Chinese is:

   (yàu)búshr..................jyòushr.............

   2.1 Exercise - Translate into English:

   2.11 Nèige rén hěn yǒuyìsz, tyāntyan búshr hē jyǒu jyòushr shwèijyàu, yàuburán jyòushr dàije nyǔpéngyou chūchyu wár.

   2.12 Tā yityān dau wǎn lǎu méi shr̀, búshr syǎng kàn dyànyǐngr jyòushr syǎng hē jyǒu, yàuburán jyòushr syǎng kāi chìchē chūchyu wár.

   2.13 Nèige chichē chūshr le. Wei shémma ne? Wǒ syǎng búshr nèige kāichēde hē jyǒu hē dwōle, jyòushr jīchi chūle máubìng le.

   2.14 Díren yijŕ méigǎn lái, yàubúshr pà wǒmende wǔchi, jyòushr pà wǒmende jànshù.

   2.15 Nèige bìng wèi shémma gěi gwānchilaile? Wǒ syǎng tā búshr yīnwei bufútsúng mìngling de ywángu, jyòushr yīnwei shàngshr̀ shwōhwà tā méijùyì.

2.2 Exercise - Translate into Chinese:

2.21 He never wants to help. If it isn't too heavy and he can't move it, then it's too hard and he can't do it.

2.22 None of these tables will do. If they aren't too high, they are too long.

2.23 He didn't buy a thing. It was either that he did not like the color, or else the article was too expensive.

2.24 Two planes of your group are to go. If it isn't these two, then it is those two.

2.25 See those two gun positions down there? If our target isn't the nearer one, then it's the farther one.

## IV. Recombination Dialogue

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| 1. A: | 張先生的院子大極了.種了不少的樹跟各種的花兒.那些花特別好看,各種yánse 都有.張先生一定忙極了. | Mr. Jāng's court yard is very big. He has planted lots of trees and all kinds of flowers in it. Those flowers are so pretty and are in all colors. Mr. Jāng must be really busy. |
| B: | 不太忙.因為他有一個工人管院子裏的事,好像 chú dzátsău,chú 害chūng ,修jyăn 樹跟 tsău 甚麼的. | He is not too busy because he has a gardener taking care of the yard, doing such things as removing weeds, getting rid of harmful insects, trimming trees, mowing the lawn, and so forth. |
| A: | 那麼,張先生得花不少錢ne! | Then, Mr. Jāng must spend a lot of money. |
| B: | 不用花太多錢.那個人一個禮拜才來一次,最多也許兩次 .Dzátsău不是天天得chú;害chúng兩個禮拜pēn 一次藥也就夠了. Shèng下的就是jyāu 水. | No, he does not spend a lot of money. The gardener only comes once a week. At most, maybe twice a week. The lawn does not have to be mowed every day. It is enough just to spray the insect killer once every two weeks. What is left of the work is only watering. |
| A: | 大概張先生自己做吧? | Mr. Jāng probably waters the garden himself. |

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| B: 是的.所以他不太忙.禮拜六禮拜天,有時候張先生也 chúchu dzátsǎu 跟害chúng,為的是他自己可以運動運動. | That is right. That is why he is not too busy. On Saturday and Sunday, Mr. Jāng sometimes removes weeds and harmful insects himself in order to have some exercise. |
| A: 我最喜歡到張先生的院子去看看.特別是春天的時候.各種 yánse 的花開得好看極了.很多的 nyǎu 兒,mifēng 飛來飛去.在那兒一看,甚麼不高興的事情就都忘了. | I like most of all to go to Mr. Jāng's courtyard to look around, especially in the spring when the flowers are in bloom. They are just beautiful. A lot of birds and bees fly over them. Just one look at this scene will make you forget all the unpleasant things you have on your mind. |
| B: 張先生常常把很多 mài 子, myàn 包甚麼的放在院子裏 wèi nyǎu 兒.也有nyǎu 兒可以洗 dzǎu 的地方,所以nyǎu 兒都喜歡來.因為張先生院子裏花兒多.花兒一多 mìfēng 也就多了. | Mr. Jāng frequently places wheat, bread, and so forth, in the yard to feed the birds. He also has a place for the birds to bathe. Therefore, the birds like to come and visit it. Because Mr. Jāng has so many flowers in his yard, bees are also frequent visitors. |
| A: 張先生喜歡不喜歡別人到他的院子裏去玩? | Does Mr. Jāng like people visiting his court yard? |

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|---|---|---|---|
| | B: | 喜歡dàu 是喜歡;可是不喜歡人隨便tsăi花兒.雖然這樣,可是還沒聽見他jyù jywé過誰. | He does. But he does not like people plucking flowers as they please. Although this is true, he has never turned anyone down yet. |
| 2. | A: | 王先生的汽車出事了. | Mr. Wang's car has been involved in an accident. |
| | B: | 是在那兒出的事? | Where did it happen? |
| | A: | 是在十字路口出的事. | At the intersection. |
| | B: | 是甚麼ywángu? | How did it happen? |
| | A: | 他自己不知道.可是jǐngchá說他眼睛有毛病. | He did not know himself. But the policeman said he had trouble with his eyes. |
| | B: | 怎麼知道他眼睛有毛病? | How did the policeman know that he had trouble with his eyes? |
| | A: | 因為他看不出來紅的yánse,所以紅的燈對他簡直是沒用.這就是出事的ywángu. | Because he could not see the red light. A red light means nothing to him. That is how it happened. |
| | B: | 那就很危險.要不是別人被他chwàng了,就是他自己受swǔnshr.最好他別開車.就是不開車,走路也得特別注意. | That is very dangerous. If he does not hit anybody, he would hurt himself. It is best for him not to drive anymore. Even when he walks, he also has to be very careful. |

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| 3. | A: | 敵人的戰shù 不錯我不明白他們要tóusyáng的ywángu. | The enemy's tactics are not bad. I don't understand why they want to surrender. |
| | B: | 我想大概為的是bìmyǎn shwāng方受 swǔnshr. | I think they want to avoid casualties on both sides. |
| | A: | 我想不是為了這個ywángu我想也許他們人ywán swǔnshr太利害吧.要不是人ywán swǔnshr太利害,就是他們的士兵已經沒有作戰的精神了. | I don't think this is the reason. I think they probably had serious casualties. If that is not the reason, then their soldiers must have lost their fighting spirit. |
| | B: | 也許是因為士兵沒有作戰的精神,所以要tóusyáng吧. | Probably that is the reason why the soldiers wanted to surrender. |
| 4. | A: | 為甚麼打仗的時候士兵得wěi裝? | Why do soldiers have to be camouflaged while in combat? |
| | B: | 為的是bìmyǎn 敵人的注意.不但士兵就是大炮,機關槍 jèn地也都得wěi 裝;要不然,就很容易給敵人看見. | In order to avoid the enemy's attention. Not only do soldiers have to be camouflaged, the artillery and machine gun positions also have to be camouflaged. Otherwise, they could be seen by the enemy very easily. |
| | A: | 在樹 lín 子裏的士兵,再加上wěi 裝,就更不容易看得清楚了. | Camouflaged soldiers in the woods are even more difficult to distinguish. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| | B: | 第二次世界大戰的時候,美國跟日本在樹lín子裏頭打了不少仗.Shwāng方 swǔnshr都很大. | In World War II, the United States and Japan fought many times in forests. Both sides suffered great losses. |
| 5. | A: | 我家裏yǎng了很多mìfēng. | I raise bees at home. |
| | B: | 為的是要吃mì麼? | In order to get honey? |
| | A: | 為的是要吃mì 是一個ywán-gù.另外一個ywángù是我們種了很多gwǒ樹. | That is one of the reasons. Another reason is that we have many fruit trees. |
| | B: | 你們的小孩子gǎn不gǎn打fēngwō? | Do your children dare to touch those beehives? |
| | A: | 不gǎn.因為fēngwō裏的mìfēng會出來jwēi他們.一jwēi上了,就很máfan. | No, because the bees will come out of the hives and chase them. When they catch up with the children, they surely will give them trouble. |

## V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 534-540)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 534. | 園<br>园 | ywán | BF: | garden | 公園 - park |
| 535. | 剪 | jyǎn | V: | cut (with scissors) | 剪刀 - scissors<br>修剪 - shear, prune |
| 536. | 草 | tsǎu | N/BF: | grass, straw | 草地 - lawn<br>dzá草 - weed<br>推草機 - lawn mower |
| 537. | 器 | chì | BF: | tool, implement, vessel | 機器 - machine, machinery |
| 538. | 除 | chú | V: | to rid | 除害 chúng - to rid harmful insects |
| 539. | 蟲<br>虫 | chúng | N: | insect, worm | 害蟲 - harmful insects |
| 540. | 雞<br>鷄<br>鸡 | jī | N: | chicken | 雞 dàn - chicken egg<br>雞 dàngāu - cake<br>雞 twěi - chicken drumsticks<br>雞 wěi 酒會 - cocktail party |

## B. 句子

1. 英國的公園不但樹跟花好看,並且非常乾淨.地上連 swèi 紙都看不見.

2. 修剪草地本來是很 lèi 的工作.現在可以用機器修剪,不必用手推.

3. 現在可以用各種藥除害蟲,一點兒也不費事.

4. 種花,種菜,我都有興 chyu. 對於 yǎng 雞也很喜歡.

5. 雞能下 dàn. 雞 dàn 不但好吃,雞肉也非常好吃.

6. 美國農人都用機器 gēng 種,快得利害.

7. Nyǎu 兒有很多好 chu. 第一,唱歌兒唱得很好聽;第二,可以除害蟲,因為一隻 nyǎu 兒可以吃很多害蟲.

8. 在北平很多人早上帶 nyǎu 兒到公園裏去 sàn 步.

我在馬先生農場做事,常常起得很晚.有一天,馬小姐說:「為甚麼你起得那麼晚?」我說:「我忘了帶nàu鐘來,你這兒又沒有nàu鐘.」他就笑着說:「我們這兒有好幾十個nàu鐘呢!」我說:「怎麼我都沒看見?」他說:「有的鷄就是我們的nàu鐘!」第二天,馬小姐要跟我到一個地方去.得很早起來.我正在睡覺睡得很shū服的時候,忽然聽見鷄叫.立刻就起來.我起來的時候,天還是黑得利害.誰都沒起來,鷄還沒叫.我想我聽錯了.正想再回去去睡覺的時候,馬小姐已經在那兒大笑.我才明白,也笑着說:「你真是一jr̄很大的鷄我真是一jr"春天的鷄"!」

有一天,有一個姓王的要買好些鷄自己yǎng. 馬先生叫我把鷄送到王家去.我去的時候,王家沒人在家,所以我就把

鷄都放在他的院子裏,就回來了.晚上馬先生很不高興得問我為甚麼把鷄放在院子裏;好些鷄都從院子裏跑出去了.王先生還得到很多地方跟別人的院子裏去找去.Syìngkwēi swǔnshr不大,就有一jr̄還沒找着.我說:「他現在一共有幾jr̄?」馬先生說:「他告訴我一共有十一jr̄.」我說:「我就送了六jr̄去!」

## VI. WRITING

### A. Writing (characters 351-355)

旁　　李　　剛

危　　險

### B. Radicals

1. 方 (square, 70) as in: 旁
2. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 李
3. 刂 (knife, 18) as in: 剛
4. 㔾 (seal, 26) as in: 危
5. 阝 (a mound, 170) as in: 險

## LESSON 86

### I. Structural Dialogue

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A: | 你朋友的syìnggé 怎麼樣? | What kind of a disposition does your friend have? |
| | B: | 你說的是那一個? | Which one do you mean? |
| | A: | 昨天幫你除 dzá 草的那一個. | The one who helped you weed the lawn yesterday. |
| | B: | 他的 syìnggé 好,喜歡幫別人的忙,無論甚麼他都肯幫忙,就是得吃kwēi 他也不 jyùjywé. | He is very good-natured. He likes to help other people. No matter what, he is always willing to help. Even if he gets stung, he would not refuse. |
| | A: | 就是吃 kwēi 也不jyùjywé, 世界上這種人很少. | Even if he gets stung, he still wouldn't refuse? This kind of man is very rare in this world. |
| | B: | 對了.我有這樣的一個朋友, 我覺得很高興. | That is right. I feel very happy in having a friend like him. |
| | A: | 你也不錯.就是很難辦的事情你也喜歡幫人的忙. | You are also very good. Even with difficult jobs you would help others. |
| | B: | 你太客氣了. | You are too polite. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | A: | 你太太愛你兒子愛得太利害了.你覺得怎麼樣? | Your wife loves your son too much. What do you think? |
| | B: | 可不是麼!我兒子要甚麼我太太就給他甚麼.就是很貴的東西也給他,就是買不着的東西,也想法子買給他.我就不這樣,所以我兒子不給我找 máfan. | Isn't that so! My wife buys everything my son wants. She would even buy something real expensive for him. Even if she couldn't find it here, she would buy it somewhere else for him. I am not like her, so my son never bothers me. |
| | A: | 你兒子很 tsūng明.他不用找你. | Your son is very smart. He does not have to come to you. |
| | B: | 就是找我也沒用. | It would be useless even if he came to me. |
| | A: | 他要甚麼就得到甚麼.吃 kwēi 的還是你. | He gets whatever he wants. You are the one who gets stung. |
| | B: | 對了.我得跟我太太說一說. | That is right. I will have to talk to my wife. |
| 3. | A: | 王 tswun一帶的風景很好看.我們明天到那兒去玩兒一玩兒,好不好? | The scenery in Wáng Tswun is very pretty. How about going there to look around tomorrow? |
| | B: | 我喜歡到外頭去.那兒風景好看就到那兒去.你說王tswun好,我們就到王tswun去吧. | I would like to go out. I like to go wherever the scenery is pretty. If you say Wáng Tswun, then let us go to Wáng Tswun. |

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| A: | 在王tswun裏住的人多半是農人吧? | Are most of the people living in Wáng Tswun farmers? |
| B: | 百分 jr九十是農人,別的多半是做買賣的. | Ninety percent are farmers, the rest are businessmen. |
| A: | 王tswun外頭都是dàu田麼? | Are there rice paddies all over the land outside Wáng Tswun? |
| B: | 多半是 dàu 田, 有地方可以種東西就種東西;不能種 dàu 就種菜. | Most of the land is rice paddies. Vegetables are planted where rice cannot be planted. |
| A: | 明天甚麼時候走 ? | What time shall we leave tomorrow? |
| B: | 你甚麼時候方便就甚麼時候走. | Whenever it is convenient for you. |
| A: | 我們得帶甚麼吃的東西吧? 要不要今天先把東西買好了 ne? | Do we have to take along any food? Should we buy some today? |
| B: | 不用買,我們有甚麼可以吃的就帶甚麼.我們也吃不了太多東西.買了吃不了,rēng了可惜. | It is not necessary to buy anything. We shall take whatever we have at home. We won't be eating too much. If we bought some food and couldn't eat it all, we would have to throw it away. That would be really bad. |
| A: | 要不要帶喝的東西? | Shall we take anything along to drink? |

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| | B: | 也不用帶.帶喝的東西不方便.我們到了那兒有賣喝的東西,就在那兒買點兒甚麼喝喝. | We don't need to either. It is inconvenient to take drinks along. If we need anything to drink, we can buy something wherever we are. |
| 4. | A: | 那件事你要叫誰去辦? | Whom do you want to ask to do that job? |
| | B: | 誰可kàu 就叫誰去辦. | I will ask whoever is reliable. |
| | A: | 我知道有一個人,可 kàu 是可 kàu,但是辦事不一定有很大的syàulyù. | I know someone who is reliable all right. However, he is not very efficient in his work. |
| | B: | 可kàu 最要緊. | Reliability is the most important thing. |
| | A: | 就是辦事的syàulyù不太好也不要緊麼? | It would not matter even if his efficieny were low? |
| | B: | 不可kàu 的人,就是辦事的syàulyù 好極了,我也不要. | Even if the unreliable man were very, very efficient in his work, I would not want him. |
| 5. | A: | 你要不要買一張地tú? | Do you want to buy a map? |
| | B: | 甚麼地tú? | What map? |
| | A: | Sū Lyán 航空地 tú. | A Russian aviation map. |

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| B: | 多少錢一張? | How much for a copy? |
| A: | 一百塊錢一張. | One hundred dollars. |
| B: | 怎麼那麼貴? | Why is it so expensive? |
| A: | 因為是不容易得着的ywāngu. | Because it is hard to get hold of. |
| B: | 我看不jŕ 一塊錢. | In my opinion, it is not worth one dollar. |
| A: | 平常人買那種地tú沒用是不jŕ 一塊錢.可是那種地tú對軍人有用極了,就jŕ 很多錢. | Ordinary people have no use for that kind of a map, so it is not worth one dollar. However, this map is very valuable to the military men. So it is worth a lot of money. |
| B: | 那種地tú對我沒用並且我也沒有錢. | That kind of map is useless to me. Besides I don't have any money. |
| A: | 你有多少錢我就賣給你多少錢吧. | Let me sell it to you for whatever money you have. |
| B: | 我已經說了那種地tú對我沒用.就是送給我,我也不要. | I have already said that kind of map is useless to me. Even if it were a gift to me, I would not take it. |

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| 6. A: | 敵人用人海戰shù.這種戰shù你覺得怎麼樣? | The enemy used "Human Sea Tactics". What do you think of it? |
| B: | 這種戰shù,他們有多少士兵就送多少士兵到前線去.就是死了很多,shāng了很多,也不chètwèi.他們不管士兵死shāng多少,就管進gūng.我覺得這種戰shù對士兵太不好了. | With such tactics they send as many soldiers to the front as they have. Even if many were killed and many wounded, they would not retreat. They do not care about the lives of the soldiers. All they care about is to attack. I think such tactics are not good for soldiers. |
| A: | 敵人不管對士兵好不好.只要對他們有好chù,想甚麼就做甚麼. | The enemy does not care about what is good for soldiers as long as it is good for him. He does whatever he pleases. |
| B: | 我不願意當他們的士兵. | I am not willing to be the enemy's soldier. |

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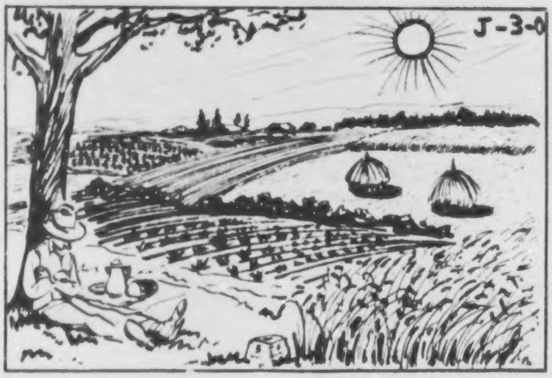

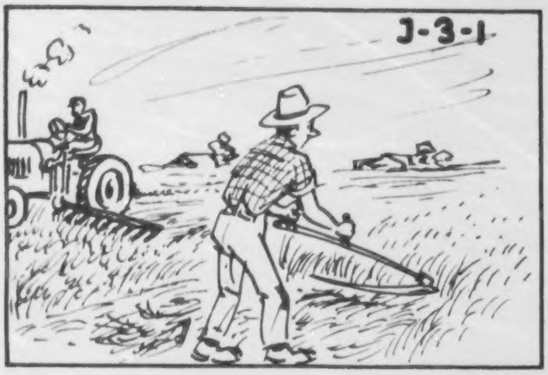

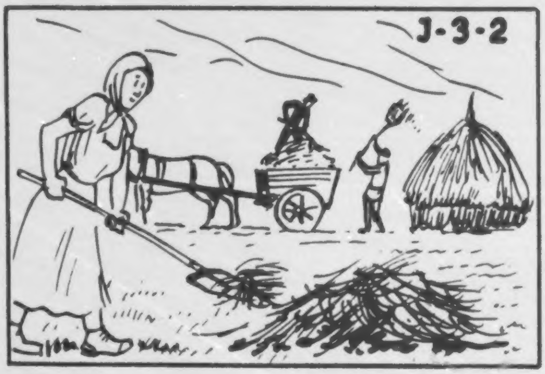

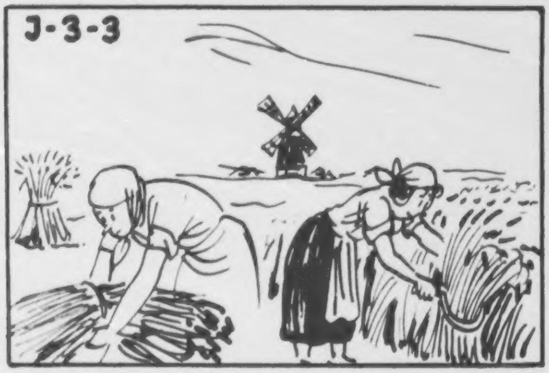

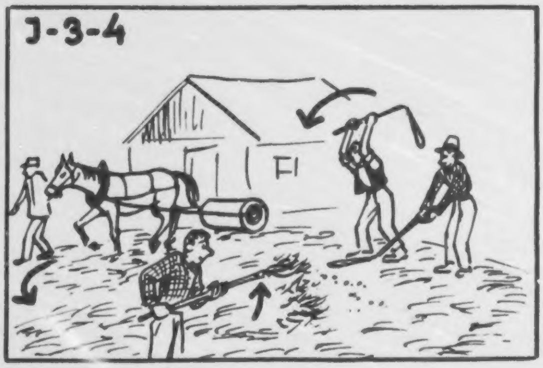

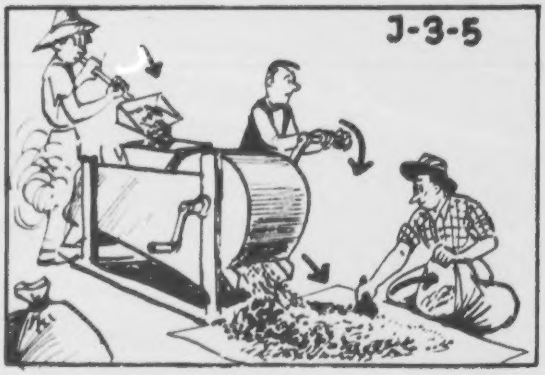

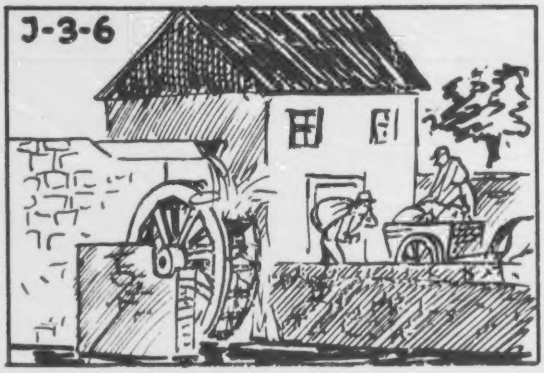

## II. Basic Dialogue

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|---|---|
| 張國平跟白Bǐ得談農家夏天工作的情形. | Jāng Gwópíng and Peter Bǎi talk about the farmer's summer work. |
| 張: 我們前兩天談農場的事情我知道農人春天的時候很忙,好像種地, gēng 田, sǎ 種各種工作,忙得很利害.夏天他們就可以休息休息了吧? | A few days ago we talked about the farm. I know that farmers are very busy in the spring. They are constantly kept busy with work, such as sowing, tilling, and so forth. In the summer they probably can have some rest. |
| 白: 春天忙是忙一點兒可是夏天也有不少事情.特別是dàu田,水得有, dzá草也得除. | In the spring they are busy, but in the summer they also have a lot of work to do. This is especially so with the rice paddies. They have to keep the rice paddies wet and weeded. |
| 張: 我記得小時候看見農夫每天很早就得帶着chú頭,有的還帶着大茶hú到田地裏去.Lèi的時候,就坐在樹底下喝喝茶,抽抽烟,看看快chéngshú的gǔ子,或是mài子,就覺得很高興. | I remember when I was young, I saw farmers in the early morning every day, some carrying hoes and others carrying large kettles of tea to the fields. When they got tired, they would sit under trees and drink tea or smoke a pipe. Looking at the ripening millet or wheat made them feel very happy. |

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| 白：也許他們還常在樹底下睡一會兒覺呢. | Maybe they even took a nap under the trees. |
| 張：中國的農夫很少在樹底下睡覺.他們睡的時間很夠,就是吃的不太好. Gŭ 子或是 mài 子 chéngshú 了以後怎麼辦? | Chinese farmers seldom sleep under trees. They get plenty of sleep at night. But they don't eat very well. What do they do when the crops are ready? |
| 白：他們得收 gē. 我想中國的情形也是一樣吧?美國收 gē 多半用機器. Ou jou 有的用機器,有的還是用人去收 gē. | They have to gather the harvest. I think it probably is just like this in China. In the U.S. most of the harvesting is done with machines. In Europe some is done with machines and some is still done by human labor. |
| 張：那得用很多人幫着收 gē 了. | Then there must be a great number of people helping during harvest time. |
| 白：不一定得有很多人.因為田地小,不必用太多人. | Not necessarily. Some of the fields are so small that they need not use too many people. |
| 張：中國的情形也就是這樣.因為田地小,所以很少用機器.農人們大家幫忙.今天我幫你忙,明- | It is the same in China. Very few people use machines because the fields are small. The farmers help each other. Today you help me, tomorrow |

| | | |
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| | 天你幫我忙.事情就很容易辦了.收 gē 完了還有很多事得做.請你告訴我在美國他們怎麼收 gē? | I would help you. This will make the jobs easier. After gathering the harvest, there is still a lot of other work. Please tell me how they gather the harvest. |
| 白: | 我不說大農場.大農場多半用機器.我說舊法子,也許跟中國一樣.收 gē 了以後就得打 gǔ 子.有的人就得把 dàu 草 dwēi 起來預備作別的用. | I will skip the large farms. Large farms mostly use machines. I will tell you about old methods which might be the same as those you use in China. After collecting the harvest, some people have to beat the grains off the rice stalks. Some people have to pile up the straw for use elsewhere. |
| 張: | Dàu 草在中國很有用.不但可以 wèi 牛 yáng, shài 乾了以後,可以作很多別的用.Gǔ 子打完了以後還得把 kāng 皮 shāndyàu 你們怎麼 shāndyàu kāng 皮呢? | Straw is very useful in China. Not only can it be used to feed cattle and sheep, it can also be used for many other purposes after it has been dried. After the grains have been separated from the straw, they will have to get the hull off the grains. How do they get the hull off the grain? |
| 白: | 我們用機器 shāndyàu kāng 皮. | We use machines to hull the rice. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 張：以後還得把 gǔ 子 shài-乾.農人最怕在這個時候下雨. | Afterwards, they will have to dry the hulled rice. The farmers fear most that it might rain at this time. |
| 白：事情還沒完 ne. 這些 gǔ 子還得送到 mwòfáng 去.有的用水 mwò, 把 gǔ 子 mwò了以後就是我們吃的米了. | The work is not done yet. The grains are sent to the mills. Some use water-mills to get the grains out of the hull. |
| 張：米從 sǎ 種起到了可以吃的時候, 不知道花了多少工夫.真是不容易.所以中國人常說,我們吃飯的時候得想到農夫. | From the time rice seeds are sown to the time the rice is ready to eat, no one can tell how much time and effort has been involved. That is why Chinese always say people should think of the farmers when they eat. |
| 白：所以從前中國人最看得起的是念書的,第二就是農人,第三是工人,第四是做買賣的,對不對? | Therefore, in the olden days scholars were respected most by the Chinese people. Farmers rated second, laborers third, and then the businessmen, isn't that right? |
| 張：對了.現在的情形不一樣了.農人是最叫人看得起的.我從前說過中國的農人佔全國百分 jr 八十,應當是最要緊的.我想 Sū Lyán 農人也很多吧? | That is right. Things are not the same any more. Farmers are now respected most. Eighty percent of the Chinese population are farmers. They should be the most important people. I believe farmers are also very numerous in Russia, aren't they? |

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| | |
|---|---|
| 白：很多.從前有一個Sū Lyán有名的人到美國來參觀.他很注意美國農人生活的情形跟農場的情形. | They are very numerous. Once, there was a famous Russian who came to the United States to visit. He paid a great deal of attention to the farmers' living conditions and the farm situation. |
| 張：人人都得吃.所以我想在世界各國農人都是最要緊的.沒有農人就沒有東西吃.你說對不對? | Everybody has to eat. Therefore I think that farmers in each country of the world are the most important people. If there were no farmers, there would be no food. Don't you think so? |
| 白：我想你說的不錯. | I think what you say is right. |

Vocabulary

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 124. | bùhǎuyìsz | 不好意思 | SV: | be embarrassed, embarrassing |
| 125. | chéngshú | 成熟 | SV: | ripe; mature |
| 126. | chr̄kwēi | 吃虧 | VO: | to take a loss; to get a beating |
| 127. | dǎgǔdz or dǎcháng | 打穀子<br>打場 | VO: | to thresh grain |
| 127.1 | gǔdz | 穀子 | N: | grain |
| 128. | dìwèi | 地位 | N: | position |
| 129. | dwēi | 堆 | V/N: | pile up/a pile of something |
| 129.1 | dwēichilai | 堆起來 | V: | pile up |
| 129.2 | yìdwēi dūngsyi | 一堆東西 | N: | a pile of something |
| 129.3 | tsǎudwēi | 草堆 | N: | grass pile |
| 130. | fēngchē | 風車 | N: | wind mill |
| 131. | hángkūng-dìtú | 航空地圖 | N: | aviation map |
| 132. | jŕ | 值 | SV: | worthy |
| 132.1 | jŕde | 值得 | SV: | worthy |
| 132.2 | bùjŕde | 不值得 | SV: | not worthy |
| 133. | kāngpí | 糠皮 | N: | bran, chaff |
| 134. | kěkàu | 可靠 | SV: | reliable |
| 135. | méiyùng | 沒用 | SV: | useless |
| 136. | mwòfáng | 磨房 | N: | a mill |
| 136.1 | mwò | 磨 | V: | to grind |
| 136.2 | shwěimwò | 水磨 | N: | a water mill |
| 137. | rénhǎijànshù | 人海戰術 | N: | human sea tactics |
| 138. | shān | 搧 | V: | to fan |
| 139. | shōugē | 收割 | V: | to reap, to harvest |

Vocabulary

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 140. | shòushāng | 受傷 | SV: to be wounded |
| 140.1 | sžshāng | 死傷 | N: casualties |
| 140.2 | shāng | 傷 | V: injure |
| 141. | Sūlyán | 蘇聯 | N: Soviet Russia |
| 142. | wèijr̀ | 位置 | N: position |
| 143. | yídài | 一帶 | PW: along the area of |
| 144. | yúntsai | 雲彩 | N: cloud |

## III. Grammatical Analysis

1. WHATEVER etc. - In English it is possible to use whatever, however, whoever, etc. in two patterns:

   Whatever you say, I will do (it).
   I will do whatever you say.

   In Chinese the two-clause pattern is standard. The question words shéi, shémma, nǎr, etc. are used as indefinites in the sense of "______ever." This indefinite is repeated in the second clause. Thus:

   Nǐ shwō chǐng shéi, wǒ jyou chǐng shéi.
   I'll invite whomever you say.

   Nǐ yàu shémma, wǒ gěi nǐ mǎi shémma.
   Whatever you want, I'll buy (it) for you.

   Shéi syān shwōhwà, shéi kéyi chyù.
   Whoever speaks first may go.

   Nǐ dau nǎr chyù, wǒ ye dau nǎr chyù.
   Wherever you go, (there) I will go too.

1.1 Make sentences on this pattern using the following question words as indefinites. Remember to repeat the indefinite in the second clause:

| | |
|---|---|
| shémma.................... | whatever |
| shéi...................... | whoever, whomever |
| nǎr....................... | wherever |
| dwōshau................... | however much, however many, as much as |
| jǐ-M...................... | however many, as many as |
| dzěmma.................... | however, in whatever way |
| shémma dìfang............. | wherever |
| shémma shŕhou............. | whenever |

1.2 Exercise - Translate into English:

1.21 Wǒmen jèige jīgwānchyāng jèndǐde dǐwei buhǎu wěijwāng yě dzwòde tài hwài. Dírende fēijī shémma shŕhou lái jà, wǒmen shémma shŕhou děi chřkwēi.

1.22 Tā fùchin hěn yǒuchyān, syǎng mǎi shémma tā jyou kéyi mǎi shémma.

1.23 Tā mǔchinde chyán gèng dwō. Tā yàu dwōshau chyán tā mǔchin jyou gěi tā dwōshau.

1.24 Nèi yídai shān lǐtoude fēngjǐng hǎukàn; yòu yǒu hú, yòu yǒu shù, hái chángchang yǒu hěn dwō yúntsai. Shéi dǎu nar chyu lyǔsyíng, shéi mǎnyì.

1.25 Wǒ bujr̄dau shr̀ wǒ bèn, háishr nèiben shū tài nán. Wǒ kànle bàntyān, dzěmma kàn, dzěmma kànbudǔng.

1.3 Exercise - Translate into Chinese:

1.31 Whatever she says is right.

1.32 She will like whoever has money.

1.33 He'll take whatever money you want to give.

1.34 Whenever he arrives, I'll leave.

1.35 I'll go anywhere that is interesting.

2. EVEN IF....NEVERTHELESS...... - The pattern in Chinese is:

jyòushr........, yě............
(even if......., nevertheless...)

2.1 Exercise - Translate into English:

2.11 Shéi gen rén jyè chyán dōu jywéde yǒu yidyǎr bùhǎuyìsz. Kěshr yídìng dei yùng chyán de shrhou, jyòushr bùhǎuyìsz, yě dei jyè.

2.12 Jèijyan shr̀ching tài yàujǐnle. Nǐ dei tèbyé jùyì. Wúlwùn jyàu dwóma kěkàude rén chyù bàn, jyòushr ni dzjǐde tàitai, yě dei syǎusyīn yidyǎr.

2.13 Nèige rén shwō jèige dūngsyi tài jyòule, búyung màile. Jyòushr mài ye màibulyǎu yimáu chyán.

2.14 Wǒmende wǔchi tài lìhaile. Díren jyòushr yùng rénhǎi-jànshù, ye méiyùng.

2.15 Dírende jyūndwèi yǐjing dōu tsúng nèige chéng lǐtou chūlaile. Yùngbujáu yùng fēijī chyu hūngjàle. Jyòushr jà, yě jàbujáu shémma.

## IV. Recombination Dialogue

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. A: | 你看見這一張像片,這是在敵人jèn地的上空照的.這是一個農場,風車的位jr,在農場的左邊.那個風車是一個很好的mù-byāu. | Look at this picture. This was taken from the air above the enemy position. Here is a farm. To the left is the windmill. The windmill is a very good target. |
| B: | 農場上房子不多.看不見甚麼fángyù工事. | There are not too many houses on the farm. I can't see any defense works. |
| A: | 我看這農場上有不少jàngài-wù. 風車的前頭是一條小河.河的兩邊都是小樹.就是沒有小樹也有很高的草.風車的右邊兒雖然是mài田.現在mài子很高,看不見mài田裏頭有甚麼;並且外頭又有鐵sžwǎng. | I see many obstacles on this farm. In front of the windmill is a river. On both sides of the river there are small trees and tall grass. The wheat is very tall now. Whatever is in the wheat field cannot be seen. Besides, there is barbed wire entanglement on the outside. |
| B: | 風車的後頭都是樹lín子.風車的左邊是小房子.再往左邊去是一個小山.他們的機關槍jèn地不是在mài田裏頭.就是在河的旁邊.樹lín子裏頭一定有很多敵人.小山上也許是他們的高shè炮jèn地. | Behind the windmill are the woods. On the left of the windmill there is a small house. Further left is a small hill. Their machine gun positions are either in the wheat field or on both sides of the river. There must be many enemy troops in the woods. On top of the hill is the anti-aircraft position. |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A: | 那些乾草dwēi也許是wěi裝你覺得怎麼樣? | Those straw piles are perhaps camouflage. Don't you think so? |
| | B: | 我覺得有的乾草dwēi,dwēi得不太jěngchí,也許那些不jěngchí的草dwēi是wěi裝的. | I think some of the straw piles are not neatly stacked. Maybe they are camouflaged. |
| 2. | A: | Syìngkwei你跟我一塊兒來買東西,要不然,我就吃kwēi了. | Fortunately you came shopping with me, otherwise I would have been stuck. |
| | B: | 因為你剛到這個地方來,這兒的情形還知道得不怎麼詳細.所以我想我得跟你一塊兒出來. | You are not familiar with the situation here because you have just arrived. Therefore I thought I had better come along. |
| | A: | 這兒的東西無論是甚麼都好看極了.要不是你跟我出來,我就一定看見甚麼買甚麼;並且他們說多少錢我給多少錢. | Everything here is so pretty. If you had not come with me, I would have bought everything I saw. Furthermore, I would have paid any price they asked. |
| | B: | 剛才你買的那個茶hú,看着好像值三塊錢,可是兩塊半就夠了. | That teapot you just bought looks as though it is worth about three dollars; but two and a half could have been enough. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A: | 你知道我買那個茶hú的原gù麼?那個茶hú很好看並且那個hwǒjì為我已經花了不少工夫所以我不好意思不買. | Do you know the reason why I bought that teapot? That teapot is very pretty itself. But the clerk had spent a lot of time on me, and I would have been embarrassed if I hadn't bought anything. |
| B: | 我要對你說一句話.不知道你會不會生氣? | I want to say something to you. I wonder if you would be angry at me. |
| A: | 不會,你說吧. | No, I won't be, go ahead. |
| B: | 我想甚麼說甚麼.你可真別生氣.你家裏茶hú已經很多了,買了又不一定用. | I am going to say whatever comes to my mind. Please don't get angry. You already have many teapots at home. You won't necessarily be using this one. |
| B: | 你的意思我明白.可是我喜歡買各種茶hú.我已經有七十幾個了.我想你一定喜歡看一看我的音樂茶hú. | I understand what you mean. But I like to buy all kinds of teapots. I already have over seventy of them. I think you would probably like to see my musical teapot. |
| A: | 我還沒看見過.有工夫一定去看一看. | I have never seen one yet. When I have time, I will surely go to see it. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | A: | 美國有一個歌兒很好聽. 請你教我唱,好不好? | There is an American song which is very pretty. Will you teach me to sing it? |
| | B: | 好.叫甚麼名字? | Okay, what is the name of the song? |
| | A: | 不知道叫甚麼名字;可是我記得裏頭說:「我第一次pèng見你的時候,是在一個很老水 mwó 的旁邊.那個時候你才十六歲ne!」 | I don't know the name. But I remember it went something like this "When I first met you at the old watermill, you were only sixteen." |
| | B: | 我知道了,我可以教你.人多的時候一塊兒唱更好聽. | I know which one you mean. I can teach you that song. It sounds even better when many people sing it together. |
| | A: | 還有一個歌說,有一個老農人,他的農場上有很多yā子,jū,各種家 chù, ywè 唱 ywè 快真有意思. | There is another song which is about an old farmer. There are many ducks, pigs, and other kinds of domestic animals on this farm. The tempo gets faster and faster. It is very interesting. |
| | B: | 我也會.我都教你.我知道甚麼就教你甚麼. | I know that one too. I will teach you that one also. I'll teach you whatever I know. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A: | 這些歌我應當學一學.要不然人家唱的時候,我不會很不好意思.別人看我不唱,也許想我是不高興. | I should learn some of these songs. Otherwise when other people sing these songs, it would be embarrassing if I didn't know them. When they do not see me singing, they might think that I am unhappy. |
| B: | 那不一定.可是要是會唱,大家就都很高興.你要我甚麼時候開始教你? | That is not necessarily so. But if you know how to sing them, you could sing with them, and everybody would be happy. When do you want me to start teaching you? |
| A: | 甚麼時候你方便甚麼時候開始.在甚麼地方呢? | Any time at your convenience. Where shall we do it? |
| B: | 你覺得甚麼地方好,就在甚麼地方吧. | We can do it anywhere you please. |

## V. READING

### A. Characters (Nos. 541-548)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 541. | 術 | shù | BF: technique, methods | 人海戰術 - human sea tactics |
| 542. | 蘇<br>苏 | sū | N: abbr. of Sūlyán | 蘇聯 - Soviet Union |
| 543. | 聯<br>联 | lyán | BF: unite, connect | 聯lwò - maintain connection, liaison<br>聯合作戰 - joint operation |
| 544. | 值<br>値 | jŕ | V: is valued at, worth | 值得 - worthwhile |
| 545. | 傷 | shāng | N/V: wound, injury/injure | 傷風 - catch cold<br>受傷 - to be wounded<br>死傷 - casualties |
| 546. | 成 | chéng | BF/V: change, change into/become<br>SV: okay, satisfactory? | 成shú - ripe, mature<br>nùng成 - make into |
| 547. | 靠 | kàu | V: rely on | 可靠 - reliable |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 548. | 圖 | tú | N: map | 地圖 - map<br>航空地圖 - aviation map |

## B. 句子

1. 「人海戰術」得用很多人.人少的國家就不能用這種戰術了.

2. 蘇聯農人很多,工人也不少,所以蘇聯很注意農人跟工人的生活.

3. 蘇聯 tsān 加第二次世界大戰, tsān 加得很晚.戰事快完了,才跟日本打仗.

4. 蘇聯知道日本快 tóusyáng 了,才 tsān 加跟日本打;他們覺得這種仗值得打.

5. 蘇聯沒受甚麼swŭnshř, 受傷的更少.

6. 蘇聯很早就想要管全世界,可是這種的 jìhwà 還沒成 shú.

7. 蘇聯送很多做情報的人到別的國家去. .他們的情報可靠不可靠,沒法子知道.

8. 軍事地圖跟作戰 jìhwà,都是作情報工作的人所要知道的.

## C. Gù事

幾百年以前中國有一個很有名的人叫Sz̄馬Gwāng.他家裏有一jr̄牛.因為他得用錢,所以想把那jr̄牛賣給別人.他就叫他的用人把牛lā到街上去賣.

用人要出去的時候,Sz̄馬Gwāng告訴他說:「這jr̄牛有病,你賣給別人的時候得跟他們說明白.要是他們不在hu,就賣給他們.最要緊的要讓買牛的人知道牛有病.千萬別讓人受swŭnshr̄.」用人回dá說:「是.是.我一定不要讓人受swŭnshr̄.」接着lā着牛就出去了.

用人lā着牛正在路上走的時候,pèng見一個農人從前頭走過來要到田裏去,就向農人說:「你要不要買牛?」農人說:「我正要買一jr̄牛幫我工作.」用人就把牛賣給他;可是沒說那jr̄牛有病.因為他想Sz̄馬-

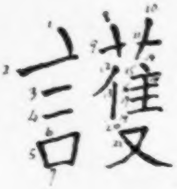
Gwāng要錢用.要是他說牛有病,農人就一定不買了.

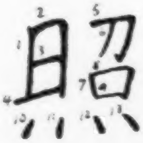
他拿着錢回家的時候,記得Sz̄馬Gwāng所說的話.Ywè想ywè不對,就回到農人那兒去,跟農人說:「我忘了告訴你,那jr牛有病.」農人說:「那,我不買了.」用人就把農人的錢還給他,lā着牛回家.他想Sz̄馬Gwāng一定不高興.

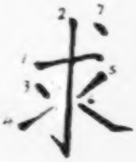
沒想到他回家的時候就把賣牛的事情告訴了Sz̄馬Gwāng,Sz̄馬Gwāng不但不生氣,還說用人很可靠.

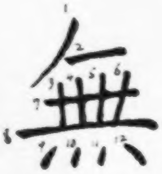
## VI. WRITING

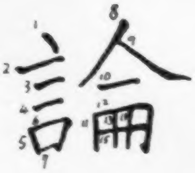
### A. Writing (characters 356-360)











### B. Radicals

1. 言 (words, 149) as in: 護 , 論
2. 灬 (fire, 86) as in: 照 , 無
3. 水 (water, 85) as in: 求

## LESSON 87

### I. Military Subject

| | |
|---|---|
| 一個新兵李方跟一個中士王明談話,談新兵 shèjī syùn 練的事情. | A recruit, Lee Fang, talks with a sergeant, Wang Ming, on the subject of recruits' training in shooting. |
| 李: 聽說我們一兩天就要到 bǎ 場去練習 shèjī 了,是真的麼? | I heard that in a couple of days we will be going to the firing range to practice shooting. Is this true? |
| 王: 對了.新兵受基本 syùn 練的時候一定得好好兒的教他們 shèjī 的 jì 術,打仗的時候才能打中敵人. | That is true. When the recruits are at basic training, they should be taught how to shoot well, so that in time of war, they will be able to hit the enemy. |
| 李: 我們的 bǎ 場在那兒? | Where is our firing range? |
| 王: 在我們營 chyū 的對面,那兒有很大的地方,四邊兒都沒有房子,所以很合 shr̀. | There is a large place across our post with no houses around it. This is very suitable. |
| 李: Bǎ 場都有些甚麼? | What is on the firing range? |
| 王: 你們就要去的 bǎ 場是教練步槍的 bǎ 場.一邊兒是 shèjī 線. Shèjī 線的對面有很多 byāubǎ. 新兵就對着 byāubǎ | The firing range you are going to is a rifle range. On one side is the firing line. On the opposite side are many targets. The |

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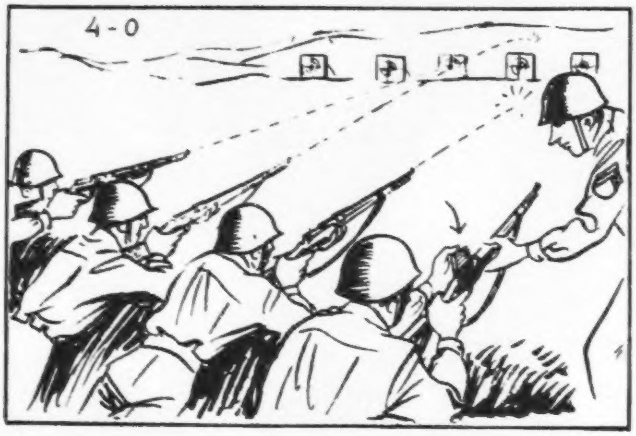

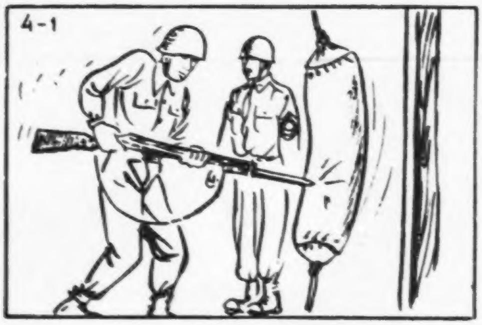

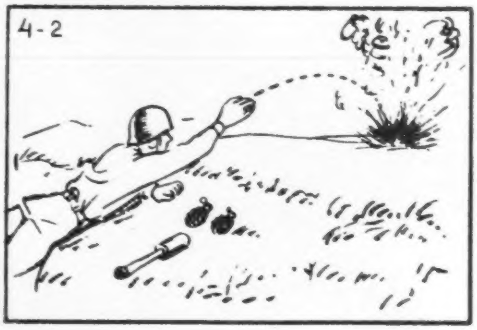

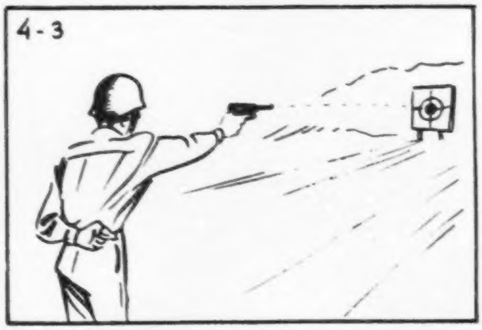

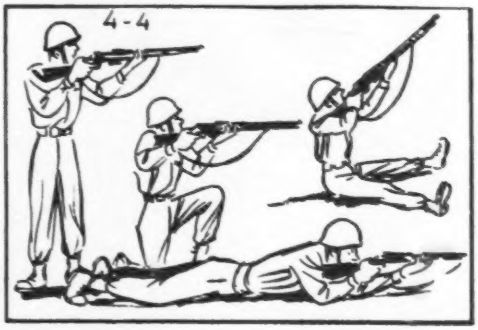

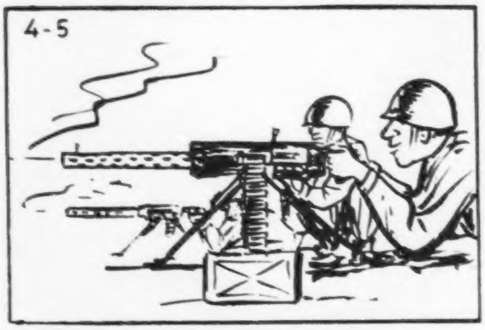

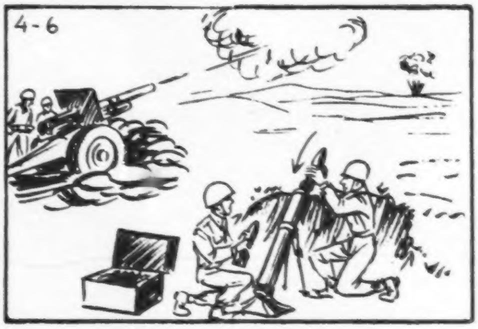

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| | 練 syi shèjī. | recruits face the target and practice shooting. |
| 李： | 我們新兵練syi shèjī的時候是不是都是站着 shèjī? | When recruits practice shooting, are we doing all shooting in a standing position? |
| 王： | Shèjī 有四種最要緊的dz̄shr̀,<br>就是lìshèdz̄shr̀, wòdz̄,<br>坐dz̄ 跟 gwèidz̄. | There are four important positions in shooting. They are the standing position, prone position, sitting position, and the kneeling position. |
| 李： | 我們都得學麼? | Do we have to learn them all? |
| 王： | 這四種 dz̄shr̀ 都得學並且得學的很好. Shèjī jwǔnchywè對新兵是很要緊的 syùn 練. | You will have to learn all these four positions and learn them well. Accurate shooting is very important training for the recruit. |
| 李： | 你可以不可以先給我說說怎麼用步槍 shèjī? | Can you first tell me how to shoot with a rifle? |
| 王： | 簡單的說,一個新兵在 bǎ 場的時候,先找着 shèjī 線,再把彈jyā 裝上,就可以預備對byāubǎ shèjī. | Simply speaking, a soldier on the firing range should first find the firing line, insert the clip, and then prepare to shoot at the target. |

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| 李：是不是得 myáujwŭn 呢？ | Is aiming necessary? |
| 王：當然得 myáujwŭn.不能隨便開槍,費子彈. | Of course. One should not shoot without aiming and waste bullets. |
| 李：怎麼 myáu jwŭn 呢？ | How do you aim? |
| 王：步槍上有兩個myáu jwŭn具,一個在前頭,一個是後方myáu jwŭn具.新兵就用那兩個 myáujwŭn 具 myáujwŭn.再kōu bān 機,子彈就打出去了. | There are two sights on the rifle. One in front, the other is to the rear of the rifle. The recruits use these to aim and then pull the trigger. The bullet then leaves the rifle. |
| 李：用了myáujwŭn具就一定可以shèjī 的很 jwŭnchywè 麼？ | When we use sights, does that mean we will definitely shoot accurately? |
| 王：不一定.還得看那個新兵是不是常常練 syi, dz̄shr̀ 對不對.有的時候,風怎麼chwēi也很要緊. | Not necessarily. It also depends on whether recruits practice frequently or not, and whether the positions are right or not. Sometimes wind direction is also very important. |
| 李：那麼有風的時候 shèjī 就不 jwŭnchywè 了麼？ | Then shooting might not be accurate when there is wind, is that right? |

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| 王：不是的. Shèjī 的時候,教練得教一個新兵,在有風的時候,怎麼修正他的步槍 myáu jwǔn 具 | No. The instructor should teach the soldier how to shoot when there is a wind and adjust the sights. |
| 李：彈 jyā 一裝上,是不是就可以 kōu bānjī 呢? | Can the trigger be pulled as soon as the clip is on? |
| 王：不行. 裝上彈 jyā 以前,得先 lā 槍機,彈 jyā 才裝得上.彈jyā 裝上以後,還得把槍機推回去.那時候才能 kōu bānjī. | No. Before you insert the clip, you have to pull the bolt. After you insert the clip, you have to push back the bolt. Then you can squeeze the trigger. |
| 李：甚麼時候 jígé 呢? | When do you consider a recruit as having passed? |
| 王：那有一定的 gwēijyu,一定得打中, byāubǎ 多少次以上才能算是 jígé. | There are certain rules. You have to hit the target over a certain number of times before you can be considered as having passed. |
| 李：Shèjī jígé 的兵都可以當 jyūjī 手麼? | Can all soldiers who pass shooting serve as snipers? |
| 王：平常 jyūjī手總是pài shèjī jì 術最好的兵.讓他受 jyūjī 手的syùn練.所以他們都是特等 shè 手. | Usually snipers are people who shoot exceedingly well. They are then given sniper training. Therefore they are all experts at shooting. |

## II. Interrogation

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| 一個美國少尉問一個中共fúlwǒ 李Hé 很多問題. 有人給他 fānyì. | An American Second Lieutenant asks a Chinese Communist POW Lǐ Hé many questions. Someone interprets for them. |
| 黃:你叫甚麼?你在那一個單位? | What is your name? What unit are you from? |
| 李:我叫李Hé.我在第二步兵shr̄第一團第二營第一步槍連. | My name is Lǐ Hé. I was in the First Rifle Company, Second Batallion, First Regiment, Sixth Infantry Division. |
| 黃:你的jyējí 是甚麼? | What is your rank? |
| 李:我是中士. | I am a Sergeant. |
| 黃:你在連裏做甚麼? | What is your job in the Company? |
| 李:我是剛剛報到的.我以前在新兵syùn練營地當教練官. | I just reported in. Formerly I was an instructor at the recruit training base. |
| 黃:你在那兒教練甚麼? | What did you teach there? |
| 李:我在那兒教練新兵怎麼shèjī 步槍. | I taught rifle shooting. |
| 黃:你在那兒多少時候了? | How long were you there? |
| 李:差不多兩年了. | About two years. |
| 黃:你怎麼syùn練新兵 shèjī 步槍? | How did you teach the recruits to shoot a rifle? |

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| 李：新兵報到以後，到了一定的時候，我們就叫他們到 bǎ 場練 syi shèjī. | A certain period of time after recruits report in, we tell them to go to the firing range and practice shooting. |
| 黃：你學的是 shèjī 步槍麼？ | Was what you learned rifle shooting? |
| 李：先教他們 shèjī 步槍，以後再教他們用別的，像手槍，手 lyóu 彈，機關槍，甚麼的. | First we teach them to shoot rifles. Then we teach them to use pistols, hand-grenades, machine guns, and so forth. |
| 黃：你們教新兵步槍 shèjī，用幾種 dz̄shr̀? | How many positions did you use when you taught recruits to fire a rifle? |
| 李：我們教他們四種：lìshè-dz̄shr̀, wòdz̄, gwèidz̄, 跟坐dz̄. | We taught them four positions; namely, the standing position, prone position, kneeling position, and the sitting position. |
| 黃：這些 dz̄shr̀ 都在 bǎ 場學麼？ | Did the soldiers learn all these positions at the firing range? |
| 李：都在 bǎ 場學．我們先教他們怎麼把彈 jyā 裝上，怎麼 lā 槍機，推槍機，也教他們怎麼 kòu bān 機. | Yes. We teach them how to insert the clip, how to pull and push the bolt, and also how to pull the trigger. |
| 黃：這些都學會了以後，再學甚麼呢？ | What else did they learn after learning all these? |

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| 李：教他們myáu jwǔn，教他們用後方myáu jwǔn具. | We teach them how to aim, and how to use the rear sight. |
| 黃：有風的時候，你們教新兵怎麼修正他們步槍上的後方myáu jwǔn具麼？ | Did you teach the soldiers how to adjust the rear sight on the rifle when there is a wind? |
| 李：當然得教他們. Shè jī的時候，不一定都沒有風.要是有風，shè jī就不容易jwǔnchywè. | Of course, we had to teach them that. When shooting, there is always some wind. When there is a wind, shooting accuracy is affected. |
| 黃：學會了這些以後再教他們甚麼？ | What else did you teach them after they had learned all these things? |
| 李：教他們myáu jwǔn的 dzshr̀. 要他們用這些 dzshr̀，對着 byāubǎ shè jī. | We teach them shooting positions. We let them shoot at the target in these positions. |
| 黃：你們的新兵，怎麼才算jígé呢？ | When did you consider a recruit as having passed the shooting training? |
| 李：那要看每一個人的情形. | It depends on the individual. |
| 黃：平常得用多少時候才能把一個新兵的shè jī syùn練好？ | How long does it usually take to train a soldier to shoot well? |
| 李：大概三個禮拜.每次新兵 | About three weeks. Each time the recruit goes |

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| 到 bǎ 場練syi，他們每個人 shèjī多少次，打中多少次都有記 lu. | to the firing range to practice, we have a record of his shooting. |
| 黄：你們好像很注意士兵的 shèjījì 術. | It seems that you pay a lot of attention to shooting techniques. |
| 李：我們的軍官很注意士兵的 shèjījì 術.他們說 shèjījì術對打仗很要緊.並且子彈太貴，shèjī 不 jwǔnchywè 費很多錢. | Our officers pay a lot of attention to shooting techniques. They say that shooting techniques are very important in times of war. Furthermore, bullets are very expensive, so inaccurate shooting is a waste of money. |
| 黄：你們的士兵 shèjījì 術特別好的叫甚麼？ | What did you call soldiers who shoot well? |
| 李：我們叫特等 shè 手.那種兵常常派去受 jyūjī 的 syùn 練. | We called them experts. They are usually sent to receive sniper training. |
| 黄：你們的步兵單位裏，特等 shè 手多不多？ | Did you have many experts in your infantry units? |
| 李：不少.一個步兵連總有幾個.我們的 shr̄ 長說，一個單位有幾個特等 shè 手可以幫着 syùn 練別的兵 shèjījì術. | Quite a few. In every Infantry Company, there are always several experts. Our Division Commander says that several experts in each unit could help in the shooting training in that unit. |

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| 黄：你們 shr̄ 長是誰？ | Who was your Division Commander? |
| 李：是李方少將. | He was Major General Lee Fang. |
| 黄：他跟你的姓一樣. 你們是一家麼？ | The two of you have the same surname. Are you related? |
| 李：不是一家.可是我們都是上海人. | No. But we are both from Shanghai. |
| 黄：他是不是軍官學校出來的？ | Was he a graduate of the Military Academy? |
| 李：他以前當過兵.後來他的軍官看他很好;送他上軍官 syùn 練學校,才當的軍官. | He was an enlisted man before. His officer was impressed by him and sent him to Military Training School. Then he became an officer. |
| 黄：你們那一個單位的士兵都喜歡他麼？ | Did the soldiers in your unit all like him? |
| 李：我們都喜歡他.他以前當過兵,知道兵的情形;所以對我們很好.我們也喜歡他. | They all liked him. He had been a soldier before himself. He knew the life of the soldier, therefore he treated us very well. We all liked him. |
| 黄：你當了幾年兵了？ | How long have you been a soldier? |
| 李：我當了二年兵了. | Two years. |

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| 黃:你沒當兵以前做甚麼事? | What did you do before you became a soldier? |
| 李:我在第二中學念書. | I was a student in the Second High School. |
| 黃:念完了沒有? | Did you finish high school? |
| 李:沒念完就當兵了. | No. |
| 黃:你喜歡當兵麼? | Do you like being a soldier? |
| 李:當然不喜歡.又沒意思又危險. | Of course not. It is dull and dangerous. |
| 黃:你們吃的東西怎麼樣? | How was your food? |
| 李:當兵的沒有甚麼好的吃.不是飯,就是一點兒青菜.多少天也看不見一點兒肉. | Soldiers had nothing good to eat. Just rice and a few vegetables. We did not see meat very often. |
| 黃:你們士兵有病的時候有醫生給你們看病麼? | When your soldiers were sick, did you have doctors to attend you? |
| 李:小病沒有人管.大病有醫生給看看,藥也不一定有. | For minor diseases no one cared. For major diseases doctors took a look at us, but drugs were in short supply. |
| 黃:那麼死的一定很多吧? | Then a lot of soldiers must have lost their lives. |

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| 李：死的不少.我們這一連上一個月就死了七八個兵. | There were quite a few. Seven or eight soldiers died last month in our Company. |
| 黃：你們的兵死了,有沒有別人來替他們? | When your soldiers died, were there replacements? |
| 李：有dàu是有;不過多半是新兵, syùn練不夠.可是也沒有法子.有人來替總比沒有好. | Yes, but most of them were recruits who were not trained enough. We could not help that. It is still better to have replacements than not to have any. |

Vocabulary

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 145. | bǎchǎng | 靶場 | N: | shooting range |
| 146. | bānjī | 扳機 | N: | trigger |
| 147. | byāubǎ | 標靶 | N: | shooting target |
| 148. | chyāngjī | 槍機 | N: | bolt |
| 149. | chyāngtwō | 槍托 | N: | rifle stock |
| 150. | dànjya | 彈夾 | N: | clip (cartridge) |
| 151. | dwèimyàn | 對面 | N: | opposite side |
| 152. | dz̄shr̀ | 姿勢 | N: | posture, form |
| 152.1 | dzwòdz̄ | 坐姿 | N: | sitting position |
| 152.2 | gwèidz̄ | 跪姿 | N: | kneeling position |
| 152.3 | wòdz̄ | 臥姿 | N: | prone position |
| 153. | jígé | 及格 | V: | to meet the required standard, to qualify, pass an exam |
| 154. | jìshù | 技術 | N: | technique |
| 155. | jwāng | 裝 | V: | to install, to load |
| 155.1 | jwāngshang | 裝上 | RV: | to install, to pack |
| 156. | jwǔnchywè | 準確 | A/SV: | accurately/accurate |
| 157. | jyūjīshǒu | 狙擊手 | N: | sniper |
| 158. | kōu | 扣 | V: | squeeze (trigger) |
| 159. | lìshèdz̄shr̀ | 立射姿勢 | V/N: | shoot in standing position |
| 159.1 | wòshè | 臥射 | V/N: | shoot in prone position |
| 160. | lyànsyí | 練習 | V/N: | practice |
| 161. | myáujwǔn | 瞄準 | V: | to aim |
| 161.1 | myáujwǔnjyù | 瞄準具 | N: | sight |
| 161.2 | hòufāng myáujwǔnjyù | 後方瞄準具 | N: | rear sight |

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Vocabulary

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| 162. | pài | 派 | V: | to send, to assign |
| 163. | shèjī | 射擊 | V/N: | to fire/firing |
| 164. | shèjīsyàn | 射擊線 | N: | firing line |
| 165. | syōujèng | 修正 | V/N: | adjust/adjustment, revision |
| 166. | tèděng-shèshǒu | 特等射手 | N: | expert (shot) |

## III. Grammatical Analysis

### 1. The translation of "enjoy" and "send"

There are certain English words which can be translated into Chinese in many different ways and sometimes cause confusion. In this lesson we discuss translations of "enjoy" and translations of "send":

1.1 The verb "to enjoy" finds no simple equivalent in the Chinese language. When one wants to express the idea of enjoyment, one has more or less to beat around the bush by saying wárde hěn hǎu, jywéde yǒuyìsz, ài, syǐhwan, etc.:

We enjoyed the party at his house very much.
Wǒmen dzài tā jyā wárde hěn hǎu.

Did you enjoy his story?
Nǐ jywéde tāde gùshr yǒuyìsz ma?

He enjoys eating good food.
Tā ài chr̄ hǎu dūngsyi. or Tā syǐhwan chr̄ hǎu dūngsyi.

Translate the following:

1) I enjoy writing Chinese characters very much.

2) I didn't enjoy the food at all.

3) We went to the park yesterday. I enjoyed it very much.

4) I don't think there are many people who enjoyed his story last night.

5) How do you enjoy yourself every Saturday?

1.2 The verb "to send" has several Chinese equivalents:

1.21 It is translated as jì when it means "to send by mail":

He sent me a letter last week.
Shànglǐbài tā gei wo jìlaile yifēng syìn.

1.22 To send to......is translated as sùngdau:

Send this book to Miss Wang.
Bǎ jèiben shū sùngdau Wáng Syáujye ner chyu.

1.23 To send for.....is translated as pài rén chyu chyǔ, ná, mǎi, etc.

Don't bother to send it over. I'll send for it.
Byé sùnglai. Wǒ pài rén chyu chyǔ ba.

Translate the following:

1) I have sent my workman for the machine.

2) He sent me fifty dollars to buy a table.

3) To whom shall I send this letter?

4) I sent him over to England.

5) If you wish to see this book, I'll send for a copy.

2. The difference between gwānyu and dwèiyu

2.1 Gwānyu is used to introduce the topic of a sentence or the object in an inverted sentence construction:

Gwānyu tāde shr̀ching (topic), wǒ jr̄daude hěn shǎu.
Concerning his affairs, I know very little.

Gwānyu jyùnshr̀de shū (object), wǒ jyāli yǒu hǎu jǐběn.
There are quite a few books on military affairs in my home.

Note: Dwèiyu may be used for the first example. The meaning, however, is somewhat different, because dwèiyu refers to the attitude of the subject (usually a person), while gwānyu refers to the topic. This difference does not carry over well in translation, but it still must be observed in the Chinese.

The second example may be changed into:

Wǒ jyāli you hǎu jǐběn gwānyu jyūnshr̀de shū.

2.2 Gwānyu is also used in the form of gwānyu.....de to modify a noun:

Tā you jiběn gwānyu jyūnshr̀de shū.

He has several books on military affairs.

Nèiběn gwānyu jyūnshr̀de shū hěn yǒuyìsz.
That book on military affairs is very interesting.

Jèige gùshr shr gwānyu Měigwo syīnbīngde syùnlyàn.
This story is about the training of recruits in America.

2.3 In relating a personal attitude or capability toward something, dwèiyu may be used before or after the subject:

(Wo) dwèiyu tāde shr̀ching (wo) bú tài jùyì.
As to his affairs, I don't pay much attention.

(Jāng Syānsheng) dwèiyu syōuli chìche (Jāng Syānsheng) jr̄daude hěn syángsyì.
Mr. Jang knows every detail about repairing cars.

Translate the following:

1) I have nothing to say about that matter.

2) He has no interest at all in doing this kind of work.

3) As far as building fortifications is concerned, I know practically nothing.

4) He knows many things about his students.

5) This book is about amphibious forces.

## IV. Interpretation

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| 一個中國軍官李方跟一個管syùn練的美國軍官黃中尉談話,有人給 fānyi. | A Chinese officer, Lee Fang, converses with an American officer, First Lieutenant Brown, in charge of training. Someone interprets for them. |
| 李: 我剛剛從中國來,很想tsāngwān貴國新兵的shèjī教練.聽說在這個營chyū是您管新兵的shèjī教練.很多事得跟您領教. | I just came from China. I would like to take a look at your recruits training in shooting. I heard that this is the post where you train recruits to shoot. I need your explanation in many things. |
| 黃: 您太客氣.您想 tsāngwān 甚麼都可以. | You are welcome to see anything you like. |
| 李: 貴國新兵報到以後,立刻就學 shèjī 麼? | Do recruits learn to shoot as soon as they report in? |
| 黃: 是的.第一個禮拜就教他們 shèjī 的 jì 術. | Yes. We teach them to shoot during the first week. |
| 李: 教新兵 shèjī 最要緊的是甚麼? | What is the most important thing in teaching them to shoot? |
| 黃: 最要緊的是教新兵不要怕開槍.平常每個新兵差不多都怕開槍.一怕開槍 | The most important thing is to teach them not to be afraid of shooting. Usually every soldier is scared of shooting. |

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| 就不容易shèjī 的jwǔnchywe. 所以我們syùn 練新兵shèjī, 第一件事是讓他們不怕開槍. | If they are scared, it is very difficult to teach them to shoot accurately. Therefore, the first thing in training recruits to shoot is to teach them how to get rid of their fear. |
| 李: 第二件事呢? | What is the second thing? |
| 黃: Syùn練新兵shèjī 步槍的時候,我們讓每個新兵對他的步槍知道的很清楚. 要教他們怎麼裝彈jyā, 怎麼lā 槍機,怎麼kōu bān機,還要他們學怎麼把槍nùng乾淨. | In training recruits to shoot, we have to ask each soldier to become familiar with his rifle. We teach them how to load the clip, how to pull the bolt, how to push back the bolt, and also how to clean the rifle. |
| 李: 以後再學甚麼呢? | What do they learn next? |
| 黃: 以後要教他們myáujwǔn. | Next, we teach them to aim. |
| 李: 是不是就叫他們到bǎ場去練syi myáujwǔn? | Do you send them to the firing range to practice? |
| 黃: 先不到bǎ 場去.我們先叫他們學怎麼用槍上的myáujwǔn具.槍上不但有後方myáujwǔn具,槍前頭也有myáujwǔn具. | No. At first they don't go to the firing range. We have to teach them how to use the sights on the rifle. Not only is there a sight at the front of the rifle, there is also a sight at the rear. |
| 李: 你們怎麼教他們myáujwǔn呢? | How do you teach them to aim? |

| | |
|---|---|
| 黄: 我們除了教他們修正後方myáujwǔn具以外,還有一種很好的法子syùn練他們用myáujwǔn具.一會兒我跟您一塊到教練場去,您就明白了. | Besides teaching them to adjust the rear sight, we also have another excellent method of teaching them how to use the sights. Later when we go to the firing range, you will know what I mean. |
| 李: 你們不讓新兵用子彈shèjī麼? | Don't you let the recruits use bullets to shoot? |
| 黄: 頭一個星期,不讓他們用子彈.等他們會myáujwǔn以後,才讓他們到bǎ場練syi.那時候他們就用子彈對着byāubǎ myáujwǔn shèjī. | In the first week we don't let them use bullets. After they have learned how to aim, we let them go to the firing range to practice. Then we let them use bullets to shoot at the target. |
| 李: 我想這個辦法很好.新兵要是不會myáujwǔn,就是用子彈對byāubǎ shèjī 也沒有甚麼用. | I think this is a good idea. If the recruits do not know how to aim, what is the use of shooting at the target with bullets. |
| 黄: 他們到bǎ場練syi shèjī以後,我們先讓他們shr̀shr對近的byāubǎ shèjī. | After they have gone to practice at the firing range, we first let them practice with close targets. |
| 李: 有多麼遠? | How far is that? |
| 黄: 七十五英尺. | 75 feet. |
| 李: 以後呢? | What is next? |

| | |
|---|---|
| 黄：七十五英尺,以後就加到三百英尺,六百英尺,九百英尺,最遠的到一千五百英尺. | After 75 feet, they practice at 300 feet, 600 feet, and 900 feet. The farthest is 1500 feet. |
| 李：新兵打中多少次都有記lu麼? | Do you have a record of how many times a soldier hits the target? |
| 黄：都有記lu.要是沒有記lu我們就沒有法子知道他們jígé不jígé了 | We do. Otherwise we would not be able to tell whether they passed or not. |
| 李：怎麼算jígé呢? | When do you consider them as having passed? |
| 黄：Shèjī二百五十次,要是打中了一百六十次,才算jígé. | Out of the 250 times they shoot, if one hits the target 160 times, he is considered to have passed. |
| 李：甚麼樣才算特等shè手呢? | How can one get to be an expert shot? |
| 黄：Shèjī二百五十次得打中二百一十二次,才可以算是特等shè手. | Out of the 250 times of shooting, one has to hit the target 212 times. Then he is considered an expert shot. |
| 李：每次来的新兵裏頭,你們可以syùn練多少特等shè手? | How many experts is it possible to train out of each batch of recruits? |

L. 87

| | |
|---|---|
| 黃：平常的情形，新兵裏頭差不多可以有百分jr五可以當特等shè手. | Under normal conditions, five percent can be trained to be experts. |
| 李：可真不錯.這一定是syùn-練的法子好，也是因為有您這樣兒好的教練官. | That is not bad. This must be due to the good training methods and good instructors like yourself. |
| 黃：不gǎn當.我們教練官的法子都一樣. | I am flattered. All of our instructors use the same method. |
| 李：您教練新兵shèjī，dz̄shr要緊不要緊？ | In training recruits to shoot, are shooting positions very important? |
| 黃：Dz̄shr很要緊. Dz̄shr不對shr̀jī就不容易jwǔnchywè. | Yes, positions are very important. If the position is wrong, accuracy is affected. |
| 李：是不是教練官一個一個的教他們？ | Do instructors teach the soldiers individually? |
| 黃：先是教練官告訴他們甚麼dz̄shr應當怎麼做，再叫每兩個新兵在一塊他們自己hwàn着修正dz̄shr，一個做的不好，另外一個給他修正. | First, the instructors tell them how to put themselves in the right position. Then they ask the soldiers, two in a group, to check each other. |
| 李：這個法子好極了.又有意思，又不用太多教練官. | This method is excellent. It is an interesting method, and you don't need as many instructors. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 黄: | 我們平常教他們四種 džshr: lìshèdžshr, wòdž, gwèidž, 跟坐až. 我們都要新兵學的很對. | We usually teach them four positions, namely: standing, prone, kneeling, and sitting position. We make them learn all of these well. |
| 李: | 您看那一種 džshr 最有用呢? | Which position do you think is the most useful one? |
| 黄: | 都很有用.要看情形決定用甚麼shè jīdžshr.所以新兵這四種 džshr 都得學. | They are all useful. It depends on the situation. Therefore recruits have to learn all positions. |
| 李: | 您這個營chyū 的 bǎ 場在那兒? | Where is the firing range on your post? |
| 黄: | 我們這個營 chyū是 syùn 練新兵的,所以有很多bǎ 場. | Our post is where recruits are being trained. Therefore, there are many firing ranges. |
| 李: | Bǎ場就在營chyū裏頭麼? | Are the firing ranges inside the post? |
| 黄: | 不是的.在營chyū 對面.要是在營chyū 裏頭, shēng 音太大了. 在營chyū裏受別的 syùn練的兵,就不能注意練syí了. | No. They are across the post. It would be too noisy if they were inside the post. Soldiers who have other training would not be able to concentrate on their work. |

## V. READING

### A. Characters (Nos. 549-555)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 549. | 聲<br>声 | shēng | N: sound, noise | 聲音 - sound, noise<br>大聲 - loud voice |
| 550. | 準 | jwǔn | A: certainly, surely<br>SV: be accurate | 準chywè - be accurate, accurately<br>myáu 準 - to aim<br>myáu 準具 - sight<br>後方myaú準具 - rear sight |
| 551. | 技 | jì | BF: skill | 技術 - technique |
| 552. | 射 | shè | V: shoot | 射擊 - to fire, firing<br>射擊線 - firing line<br>特等射手 - exert (shot) |
| 553. | 擊<br>击 | jì | BF: strike | gūng 擊 - attack |
| 554. | 勢 | shr̀ | BF: power, circumstance | dz̄ 勢 - posture, form |
| 555. | 習 | syí | BF: practice | 練習 - practice |

## B. 句子

1. 你有工夫沒有?我想請你到 bǎ 場去教我射擊.
2. 工夫dàu是有工夫,就是我射擊的技術不太行.
3. 你是特等射手,你的技術一定好極了.
4. 雖然知道一點兒,可是還得常常練習.
5. 我射擊的 dz 勢怎麼樣?應當修正的地方請你告訴我吧!
6. 你的坐 dz̄, gwèidz̄, wòdz̄ 都不錯,就是 lìdz̄ 不太對.
7. 射擊的時候,槍老是動,有甚麼法子叫他不動?
8. 快要 kōu bān 機的時候你應當停住 hūsyī 就不會動了.
9. 我用左邊兒的眼睛 myáu 準行不行?

10. 也有人用左邊兒的眼睛 myáu 準，就是不太方便.

B. 句子

1. 問題是:水佔全chyóu面jǐ幾分jr̄幾?
2. 教士兵myáu準練習是誰的任務?
3. 家裏有一jr̄牛,幾jr̄鷄,就不必剪草了.對不對?
4. 他很不成shú,常改變主意.同事都說他不可靠.
5. 就看課室裏的地圖,怎麼給學生解shr地-chyóu是ywán的?
6. 從前農人的田地都是租來的.農人多半對他們的生活不滿意.
7. 要是密碼讓敵人偷去,情報給fān了出來,怎麼能打勝仗?
8. 他在郵政局工作了十年了,因為偷了一封航空掛號信裏的jr̄票受fá了.真不值得!
9. 聽說沒時間到銀行去,可以把要存的錢寄去也可以用這個法子取錢麼?

## C. Gù 事

第二次世界大戰美國,蘇聯跟日本打得很利害的時候,我在一個營chyū剛受完了基本syùn練,陸軍就mìng令我到南太平洋的一個島上去打仗.有一天夜裏,特別黑,我們在樹lín子裏甚麼都看不見.除了蟲叫,gwā風的聲音,別的聲音都聽不見.我們不gǎn談話,連késou都不gǎn.我們知道樹lín子裏有很多敵人的jyū擊手.我們一有一點兒聲音,他們就一定lì刻射擊.

我那天夜裏忽然傷風,老是késou.我總是不讓我késou,真不容易.有一次我késou聲音雖然不很大,可是聽得很清楚.忽然有開槍的聲音.有一kē子彈從我頭上飛過.我又聽見開槍的聲音,接着好像是一個人從樹上dyàu下來的聲音.大概敵人的jyū擊手又少了一個了.接着又甚-

麼聲音都沒有了.

這時候我 ywè 不讓自己 késou, ywè 要 késou .敵人聽見了,知道了我們的位 jr ,就開始對我們射擊.我們沒法子,也開始射擊.重機關槍,步槍,手 lyóu 彈,各種 wǔ 器的聲音都有.我就用各種 dz 勢射擊,準 chywe 不準 chywe 就有敵人知道了.雖然子彈在我們頭上,在我們旁邊,飛來飛去;可是我覺得很高興.因為我可以隨便的大聲 késou 了!

## VI. WRITING

### A. Writing (characters 361-365)

槍　　步　　砲

鎗　　　　　礮

　　　　　　炮

士　　尉

### B. Radicals

1. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 槍
2. 金 (metal, 167) as in: 鎗
3. 止 (stop, 77) as in: 步
4. 石 (stone, 112) as in: 砲, 礮
5. 士 (scholar, 33) as the word: 士
6. 寸 (inch, 41) as in: 尉
7. 火 (fire, 86) as in: 炮

# VOCABULARY INDEX

### A

| | | | LESSON |
|---|---|---|---|
| àn | CV: | according to | 84 |
| ànmǎswǒ | N: | combination lock | 80 |

### B

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bǎchǎng | N: | shooting range | 87 |
| bānjī | N: | trigger | 87 |
| bànshr̀ | VO: | manage business (affairs) | 80 |
| bāugwǒ | N: | package | 81 |
| bǎusyǎnkù | N: | vault | 80 |
| bǎusyǎngwèi | N: | safe (for valuables) | 80 |
| bǎusyǎnsyāng | N: | safe (for valuables) | 80 |
| bǐfāngshwō | Ph: | for example | 83 |
| bǐfāng | N: | example | 83 |
| bìmyǎn | V: | to avoid | 85 |
| bùhǎuyìsz | SV: | be embarrassed, embarrassing | 86 |
| bwō (hàumǎ) | V(O): | dial (number) | 82 |
| byāubǎ | N: | shooting target | 87 |

### C

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| chètwèi | V: | to withdraw (of troops), retreat | 82 |
| chéngshú | SV: | ripe; mature | 86 |
| chìyóukù | N: | gasoline depot | 82 |
| chíngbàu | N: | intelligence | 82 |
| chōushwěi | VO: | to pump water | 84 |
| chr̄kwēi | VO: | to take a loss; to get a beating | 86 |
| chūnáywán | N: | cashier | 80 |
| chūshr̀ | VO: | to have an accident, an accident takes place | 85 |
| chūmáubìng | IE: | (something) is wrong, to be out of order | 85 |
| chú | V: | to rid | 85 |
| chyāndz̀ | VO/N: | to sign/signature | 80 |
| chyāngjī | N: | bolt | 87 |
| chyāngtwō | N: | rifle stock | 87 |
| chyǔ | V: | take out, withdraw | 80 |

### D

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| dǎgǔdz or dǎcháng | VO: | to thresh grain | 86 |
| dǎjùng | RV: | hit the target | 82 |
| dàjyā | N: | everyone, all | 84 |
| dànjyá | N: | clip (cartridge) | 87 |

| | | | LESSON |
|---|---|---|---|
| dàutyán | N: | rice field | 84 |
| dìwèi | N: | position | 86 |
| dwēi | V/N: | pile up/a pile of something | 86 |
| dwēichilai | V: | pile up | 86 |
| yìdwēi dūngsyi | N: | a pile of something | 86 |
| tsǎudwēi | N: | grass pile | 86 |
| dwèimyàn | N: | opposite side | 87 |
| dwèisyàn | V: | to cash (a check) | 80 |
| dyànbàu | N: | telegraph, telegram | 82 |
| dyànbàujyú | N: | telegraph office | 82 |
| dyànhwà | N: | telephone, telephone message | 82 |
| dyànhwàjyú | N: | telephone office | 82 |
| dyànhwà-jyāuhwàn-dzǔngjī | N: | telephone main exchange (apparatus) | 82 |
| dyànhwàjī | N: | telephone, telephonic apparatus | 82 |
| dyànhwà-běndz | N: | telephone book | 82 |
| dyànhwà-hàumǎ | N: | telephone number | 82 |
| dyànmǎ | N: | telegraph or radio code | 82 |
| dz̄shr̀ | N: | posture, form | 87 |
| dzwòdz̄ | N: | sitting position | 87 |
| gwèidz̄ | N: | kneeling position | 87 |
| wòdz̄ | N: | prone position | 87 |
| dz̀dùng | SV: | automatic | 82 |
| dzátsǎu | N: | weed | 85 |
| dzài gèjǔng chíng-syingsyà | Ph: | under various kinds of situations | 83 |
| dzài....chíng-syingsyà | Ph: | under....circumstances | 83 |

F

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| fābàujī | N: | transmitting set | 82 |
| fā dyànbàu | VO: | send out telegram | 82 |
| fān | V: | decode | 82 |
| fēn | N: | percentage | 80 |
| fēngchē | N: | wind mill | 86 |
| fēng(shang) | V: | to seal up | 81 |
| fēngwō | N: | beehive | 85 |

G

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| gǎibyàn | V/N: | change | 84 |
| gài | V: | to build (house); to cover | 80 |
| gāntsǎu | N: | hay | 84 |
| gǎn | V: | dare | 85 |

| | | | LESSON |
|---|---|---|---|
| gèjŭng | N: | various kinds | 83 |
| gè | NU(M/Sp): | all, various, each | 83 |
| gègwó | N: | each nation | 83 |
| gèyàng( r) | M: | every kind of | 83 |
| gēngjùng | V: | to till | 84 |
| gŭdz | N: | grain | 86 |
| gūng ùng-dyànhwàshr̀ or (dyànhwàtíng) | N: | public telephone booth | 82 |
| gwàhàu | V: | to register | 81 |
| gwānyú | CV: | concerning, with respect to | 83 |
| gwăngbwò | V/N: | broadcast/broadcast | 85 |
| gwónèi | N: | within the country | 81 |
| gwówài | N: | abroad | 81 |

H

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| hàichúng | N: | harmful insects | 85 |
| hángkūng dìtú | N: | aviation map | 86 |
| hángkūngsyìn | N: | air mail letter | 81 |
| háugōu | N: | trench | 83 |
| hwéisyìn | N/VO: | written answer/answer a letter | 81 |
| hwèipyàu | N: | draft | 81 |
| hwèichyán | VO: | to remit money | 81 |

J

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| jànshù | N: | tactics | 85 |
| jàngàiwù | N: | obstacle, obstruction | 83 |
| jàngài | N: | obstacle | 83 |
| jàngài-tūnggwò-chăng | N: | obstacle course | 83 |
| jàngmù | N: | tent | 83 |
| jēnchá | V/N: | reconnoitre/reconnaissance | 82 |
| jígé | V: | to meet the required standard, to qualify, pass an exam | 87 |
| jì | V: | to mail | 81 |
| jìshù | N: | technique | 87 |
| jǐng | N: | well | 84 |
| jr̄pyàu | N: | check | 80 |
| kāi jr̄pyàu | VO: | to write a check | 80 |
| jŕ | SV: | worthy | 86 |
| jŕde | SV: | worthy | 86 |
| bùjŕde | SV: | not worthy | 86 |
| jr̆yàu | IE: | as long as; if only | 80 |
| jùnglyàng | N: | weight | 81 |
| jwāng | V: | to install, to load | 87 |
| jwāngshàng | V: | to install, to pack | 87 |

| | | | LESSON |
|---|---|---|---|
| jwǔnchywè | A/SV: | accurately/accurate | 87 |
| jyā | M: | (for stores, business establishment) | 80 |
| jyāchù | N: | domestic animals; live stock | 84 |
| jyā(shang) | V: | to add to | 81 |
| jyǎnjŕ(de) | A: | simply, just | 80 |
| jyē dyànhwà | VO: | answer the telephone | 82 |
| jyēsyànshēng | N: | telephone operator | 82 |
| jyētūng (jyēshang) | RV: | complete a phone connection | 82 |
| jyějywé | V: | to solve, settle | 80 |
| jyūjīshǒu | N: | sniper | 87 |
| jyùjywé | V: | to refuse | 85 |

K

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| kāichyāng | VO: | open fire | 83 |
| kāipàu | VO: | open artillery fire | 83 |
| kāi(hwā) | V: | bloom | 85 |
| kāngpí | N: | bran, chaff | 86 |
| kěbúshr̀ma | IE: | Isn't it so? | 84 |
| kěkàu | SV: | reliable | 86 |
| kōu | V: | squeeze (trigger) | 87 |
| kǒulìng | N: | password | 83 |
| wènkǒulìng | VO: | challenge | 83 |
| dákǒulìng | VO: | reply (password) | 83 |
| kwàisyìn | N: | special delivery | 81 |

L

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| lí | V/N: | plow | 84 |
| lìshèdz̄shr̀ | V/N: | shoot in standing position | 87 |
| lìsyī | N: | interest | 80 |
| lùyíng | VO: | camp in the open | 83 |
| lùyíngchyū | N: | bivouac | 83 |
| lyànsyí | V/N: | practice | 87 |

M

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| mài | N: | wheat | 84 |
| màidz | N: | wheat | 84 |
| mǎnyì | SV: | satisfied | 84 |
| bùmǎnyì | SV: | dissatisfied, unsatisfactory | 84 |
| méiyùng | SV: | useless | 86 |
| mìfēng | N: | bee | 85 |
| mìmǎ | N: | secret code | 82 |
| mìyàu | N: | key (to secret codes) | 82 |
| míngsyìnpyàn | N: | post card | 81 |
| míngwén-tūngsyìn | N: | clear message | 83 |

|  |  |  | LESSON |
|---|---|---|---|
| mùbyāu | N: | target | 85 |
| mùyángrén | N: | shepherd | 85 |
| mwòfáng | N: | a mill | 86 |
| mwò | V: | to grind | 86 |
| shwěimwò | N: | a water mill | 86 |
| myáujwǔn | V: | to aim | 87 |
| myáujwǔnjyù | N: | sight | 87 |
| hòufāng myáujwǔnjyù | N: | rear sight | 87 |

N

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| núngrén | N: | farmer | 84 |
| núngjyā | N: | farmer | 84 |
| núngchǎng | N: | farm | 84 |
| nyǎu | N: | bird | 85 |

P

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| pài | V: | to send, to assign | 87 |
| pēn | V: | to spray | 85 |
| píngsyìn | N: | surface mail, ordinary mail | 81 |

R

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| rénhǎijànshù | N: | human sea tactics | 86 |
| rènwù | N: | mission | 83 |

S

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| sǎjǔng | VO: | to sow | 84 |
| sànkai | RV: | disperse | 82 |
| shān | V: | to fan | 86 |
| shèjì | V/N: | to fire/firing | 87 |
| shèjìsyàn | N: | firing line | 87 |
| shēnfēnjèng | N: | ID card | 80 |
| shēnghwó | N/V: | life/live | 84 |
| shēngyīn | N: | noise, sound; voice | 82 |
| shéngswò | N: | rope | 83 |
| shèngjàng | N: | victory | 83 |
| dǎshèngjàng | VO: | win a battle | 83 |
| shōu | V: | to receive | 81 |
| shōudàu (shōujáu) | RV: | received | 81 |
| shōugē | V: | to reap, to harvest | 86 |
| shòushāng | SV: | to be wounded | 86 |
| sžshāng | N: | casualties | 86 |
| shāng | V: | injure | 86 |

| | | LESSON |
|---|---|---|
| shŕjyān | N: period of time | 80 |
| shr̀bīng | N: enlisted men | 83 |
| shùlín(dz) | N: woods | 83 |
| shwāngfāng | N: both parties | 85 |
| Sūlyán | N: Soviet Russia | 86 |
| sùngsyìn | VO: to deliver mail | 81 |
| swǔnshr̄ | V/N: damage, loss | 82 |
| syà(dàn) | V: lay (eggs) | 85 |
| syìngchyù | N: interest | 84 |
| syìnggé | N: character, temperament | 83 |
| syìngkwēi | A: fortunately | 83 |
| syōujèng | V/N: adjust/adjustment | 87 |
| syōujyǎn | V: shear, prune | 84 |
| syúnlwó | V/N: patrol | 83 |

T

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| tèděng-shèshǒu | N: expert (shot) | 87 |
| tsǎi (jāi) | V: to pick, to pluck | 85 |
| tsǎihwā | VO: sip the flower (bee) | 85 |
| tswúnchyán | VO: deposit money; save money | 80 |
| tswún | V: deposit | 80 |
| tūnggwò | RV: pass, go through | 83 |
| tyán | N: field | 84 |
| tyándì | N: farm land | 84 |
| tyē | V: to paste | 81 |

W

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| wèi | V: to feed | 84 |
| wèijr̀ | N: position | 86 |
| wèntí | N: question, problem | 80 |
| wòshè | V/N: shoot in prone position | 87 |
| wúsyàn-dyànhwàjī | N: radiophone | 83 |

Y

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| yánsè | N: color | 85 |
| yǎng | V: to raise | 85 |
| yídài | PW: along the area of | 86 |
| yìdyànběn | N: telegraphic code book | 82 |
| yínháng-tswúnjé (jédz) | N: bank book | 80 |
| yóufèi | N: postage | 81 |
| yóu(jéng)jyú | N: post office | 81 |
| yóujèng | N: postal administration | 81 |
| yóupyàu | N: postage stamp | 81 |
| yúntsǎi | N: cloud | 86 |
| ywángu | N: reason, cause | 85 |